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and Electronics

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Colloidal Semiconductor Nanocrystals: Surface Chemistry, Photonics, and Electronics

Igor Fedin

Research seminar at Rutgers University
Department of Chemistry and Biochemistry

20 February 2020



EST. 1943
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Slide 1



Acknowledgement

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Physical Chemistry and
Advanced Spectroscopy Group

Team of Dr. Victor I. Klimov



The University of Chicago

Department of Chemistry

Group of Prof. Dmitri V. Talapin



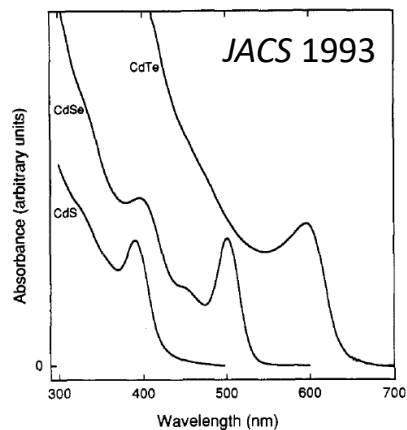
Argonne National Laboratory

Center for Nanoscale Materials

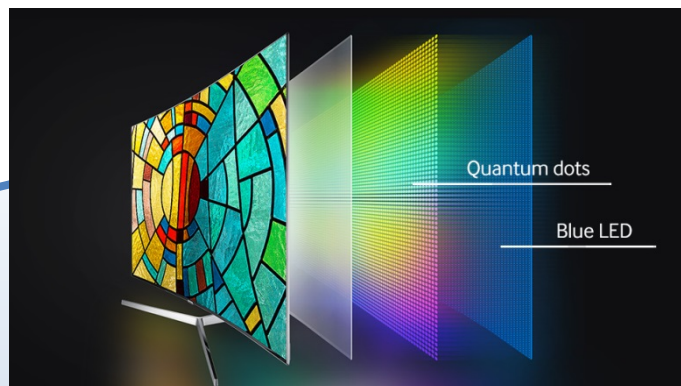
Team of Dr. Richard D. Schaller

Introduction: colloidal quantum dots in photonics

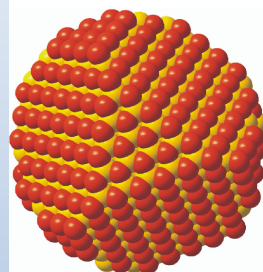
Started three decades ago



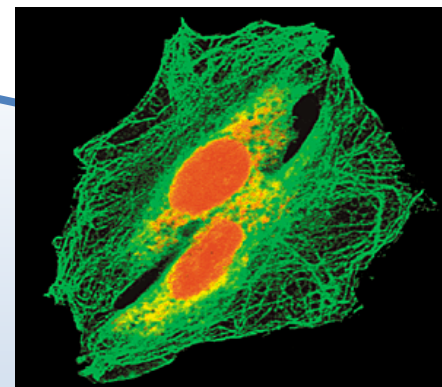
QD displays



Samsung



Biological imaging

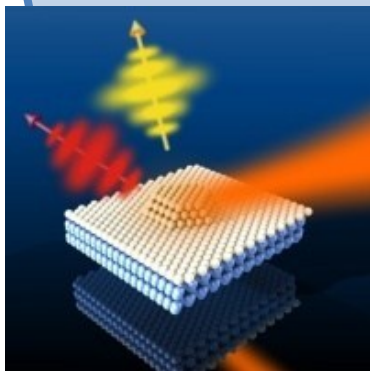


Qdot website

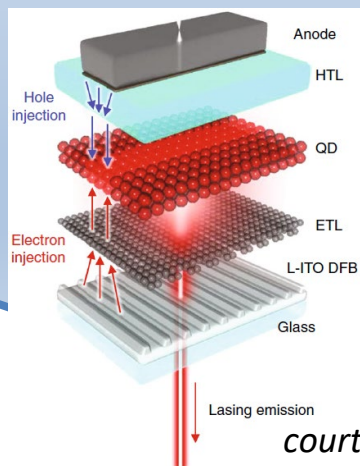
Infrared imaging



Single-photon sources

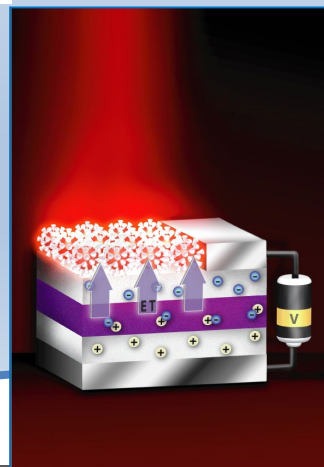


QD lasers



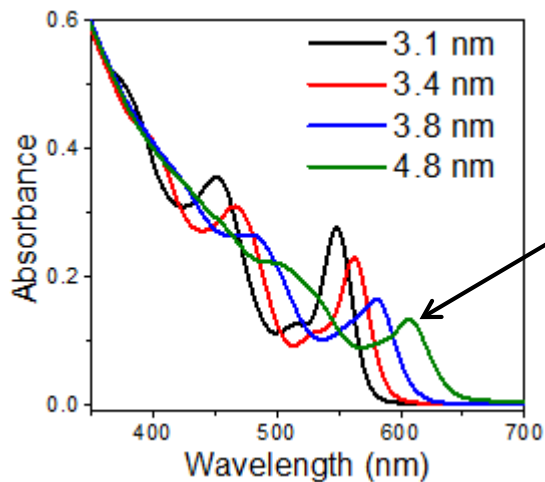
courtesy of V. Klimov

LEDs



Merits of colloidal quantum dots

Quantum confinement



Absorption spectra of CdSe QDs

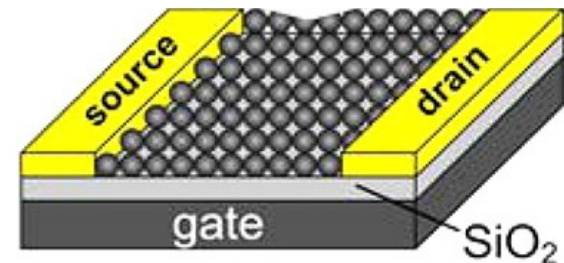
Solution-processability



Photoluminescence



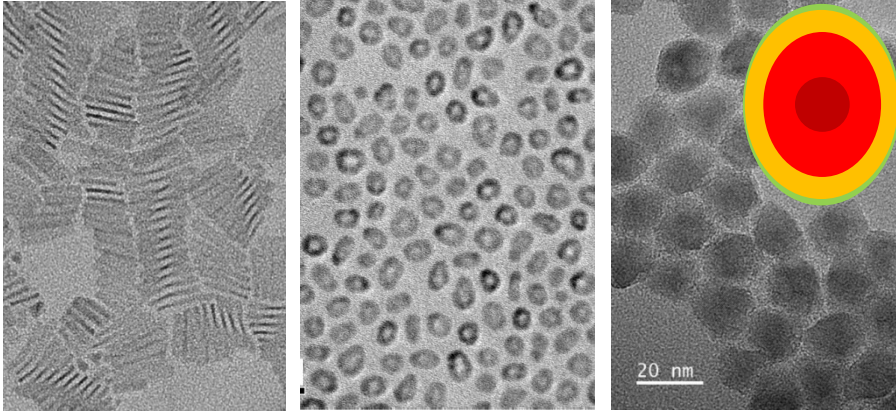
Electrical conductivity



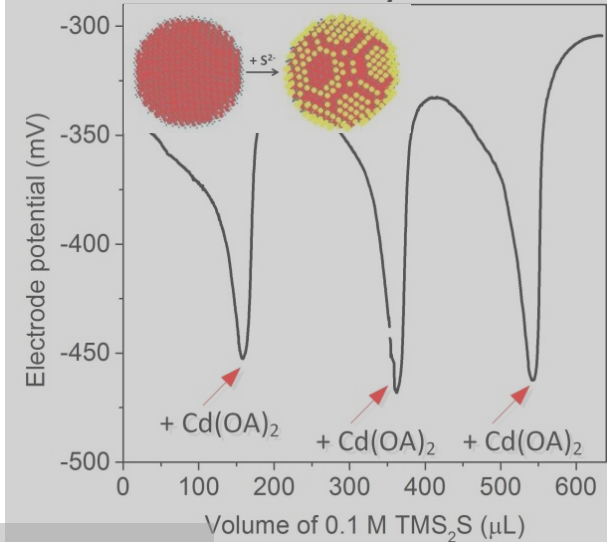
A field-effect transistor (FET) of QDs

Outline

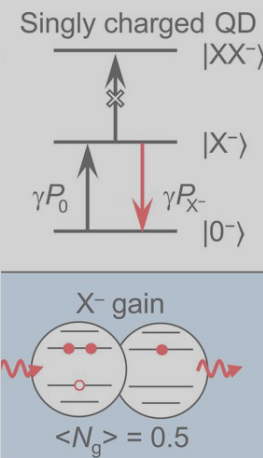
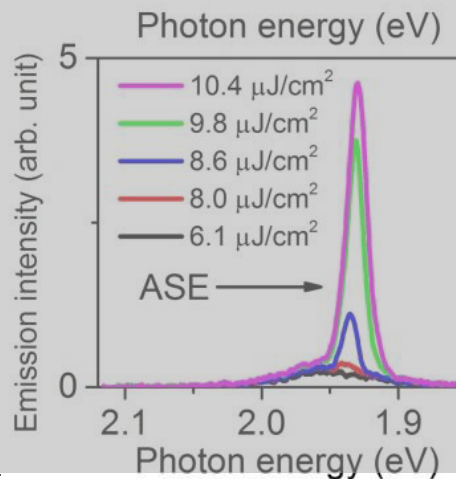
Synthesis of complex heterostructures



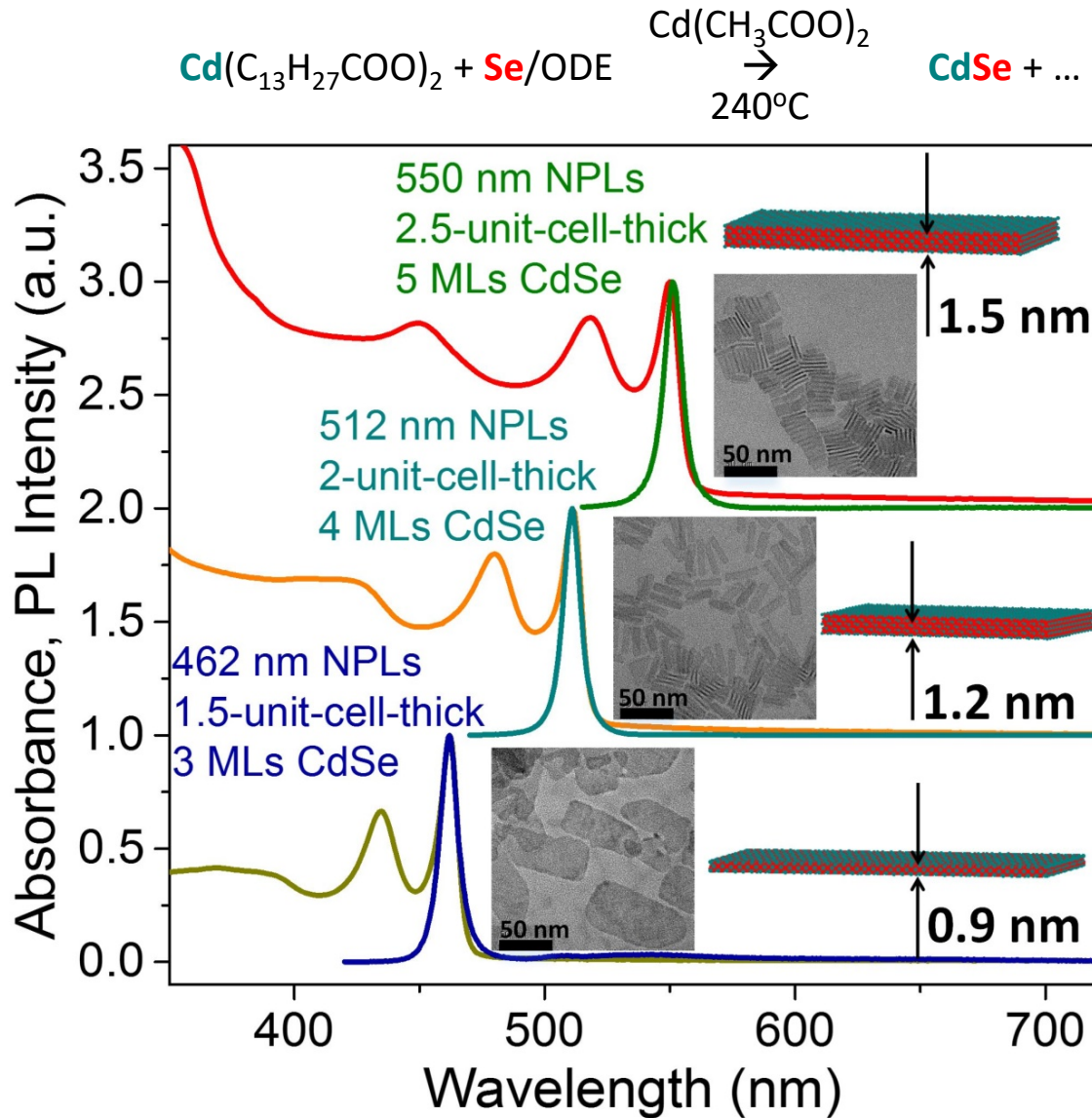
Surface chemistry of colloidal nanocrystals



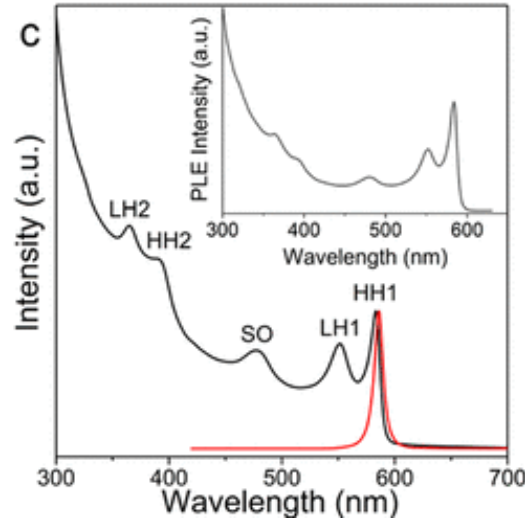
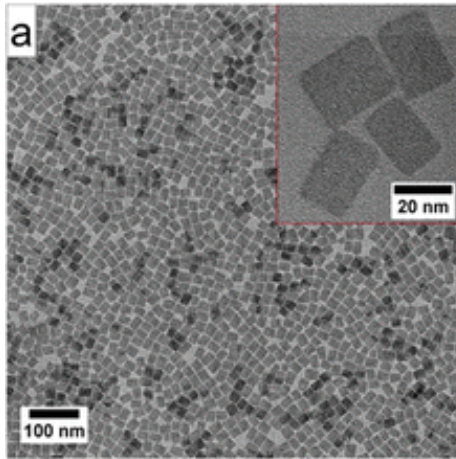
Photonics of CdSe QDs and NPLs: ASE, lasing, and FRET



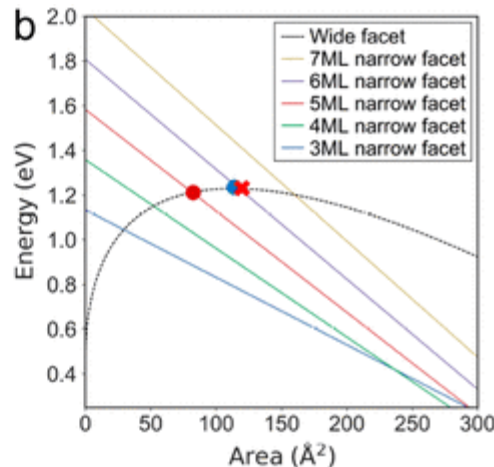
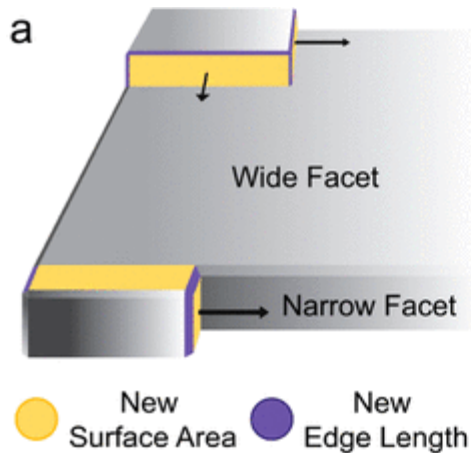
Colloidal zinc-blende CdSe nanoplatelets



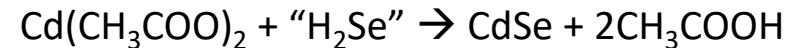
The next thickness of CdSe NPLs



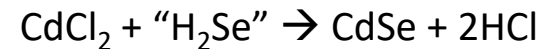
Introduction of water or chloride into the synthesis yields 6 ML CdSe NPLs.



The standard reaction:



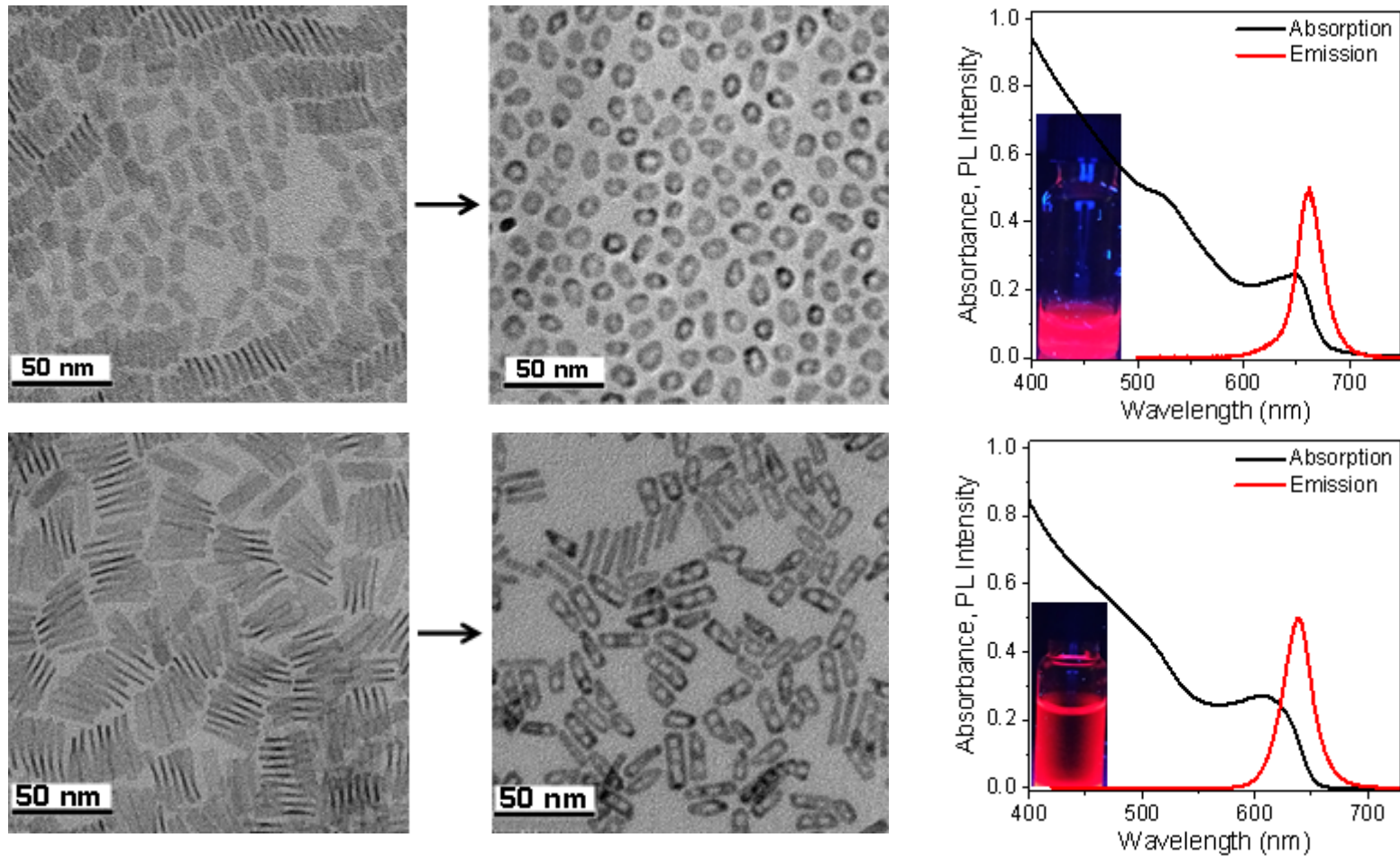
A less favorable reaction:



– favors nucleation on the side, and enables formation of thicker NPLs.

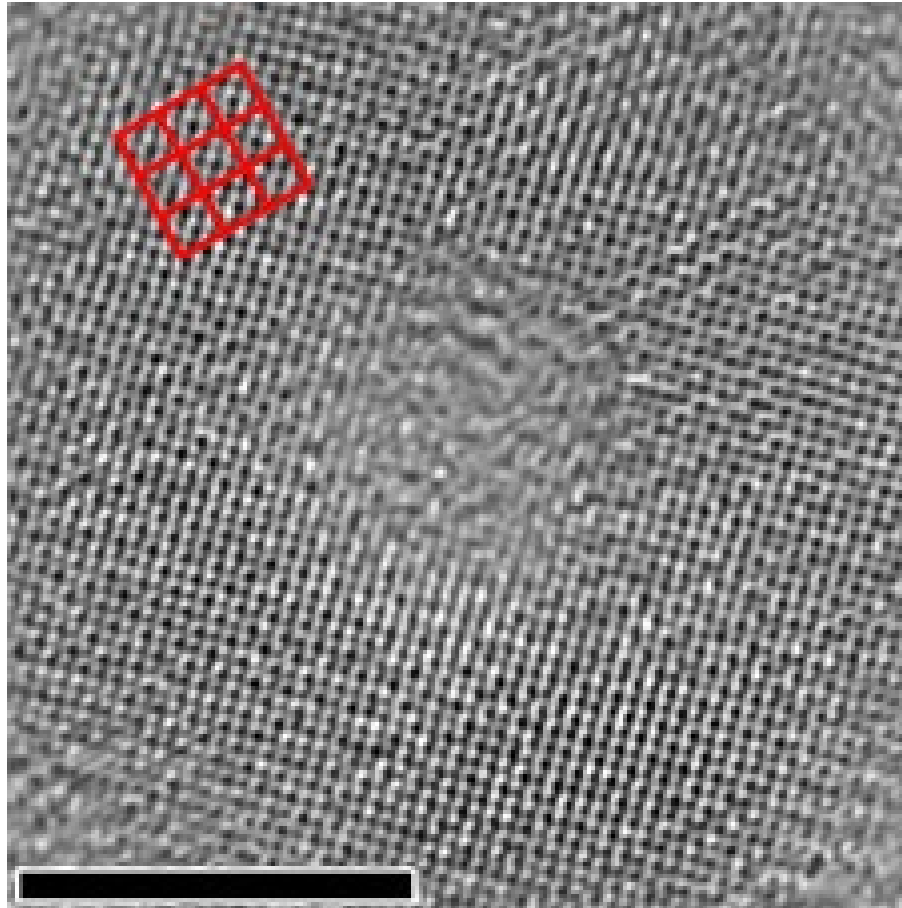
CdSe nanorings and double rings

Perforation of NPLs upon treatment with Se in oleylamine



First example of quantum multi-rings

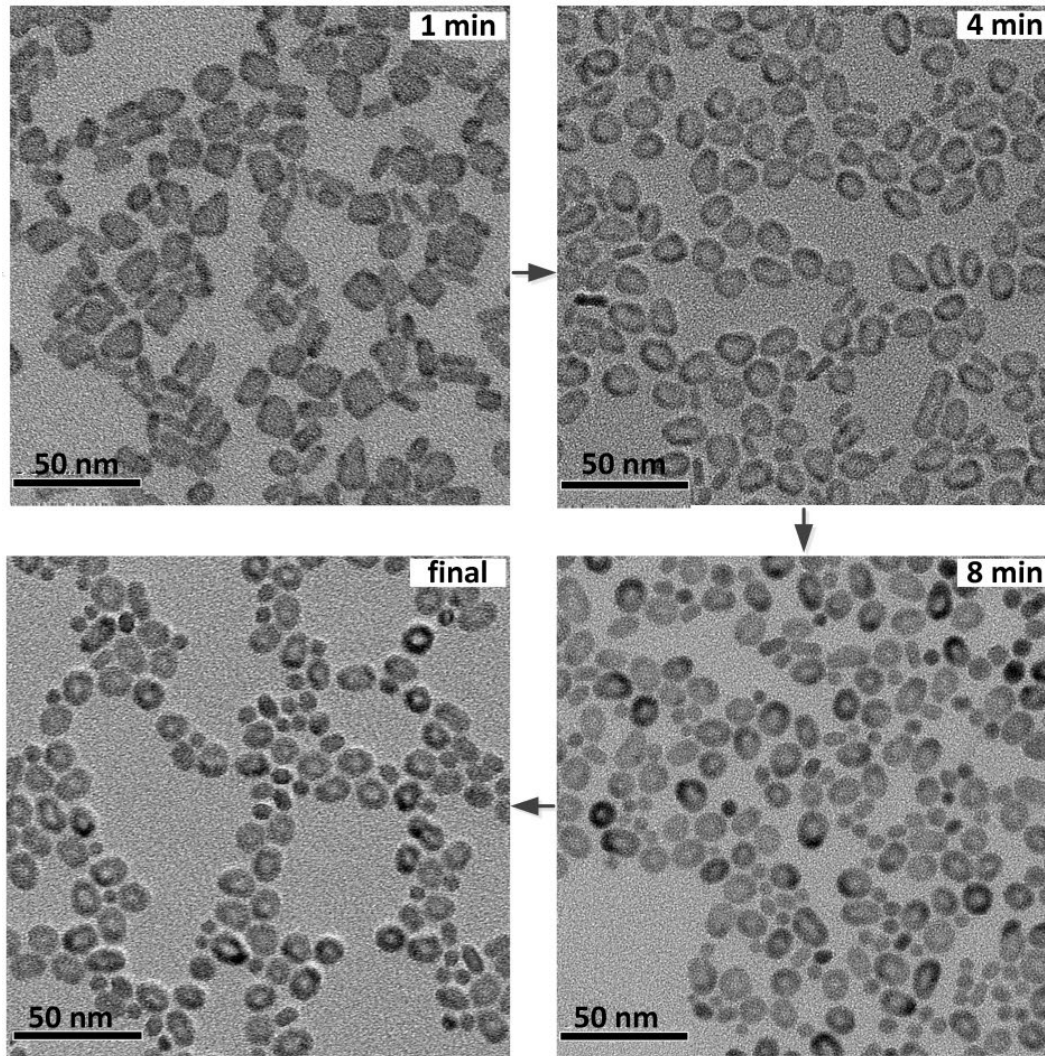
Zinc-blende crystal structure is preserved



Scale bar: 5 nm

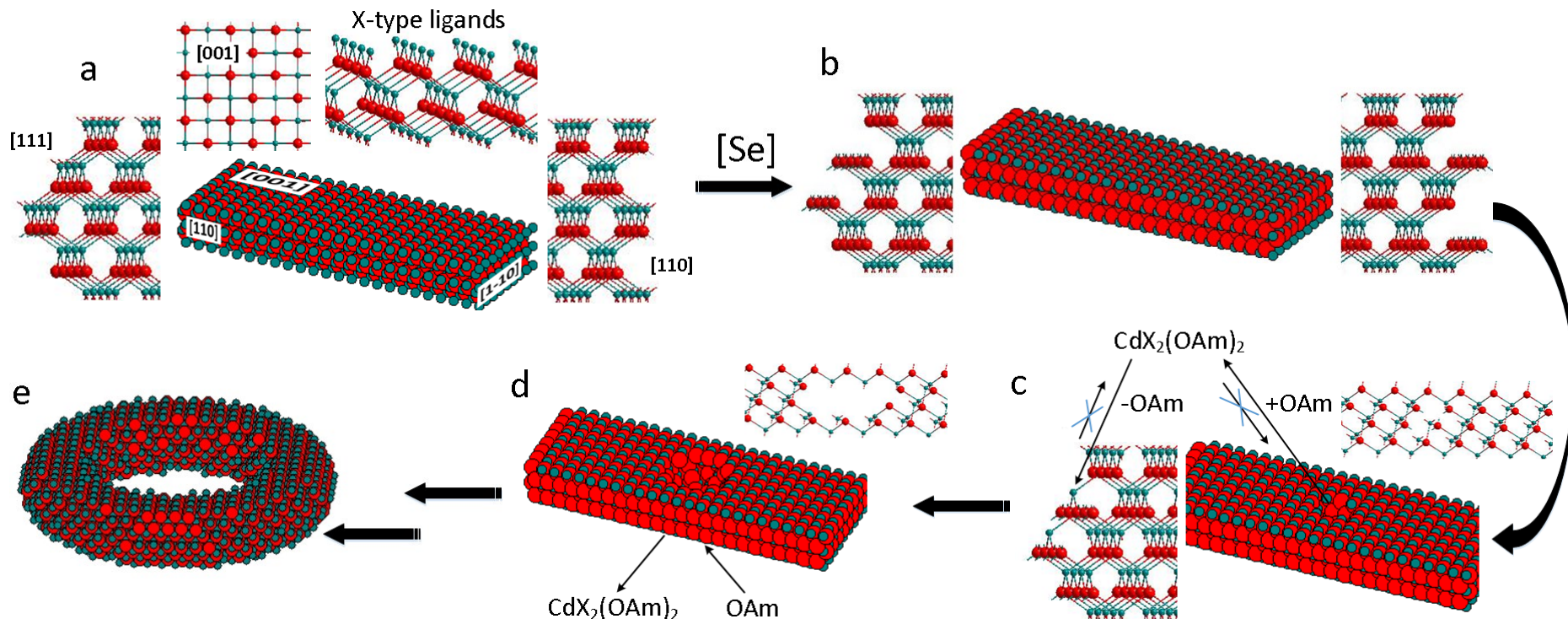
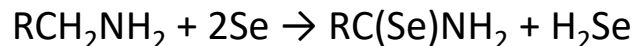
Measured $a = 6.1 - 6.2 \text{ \AA}$

Perforation in progress

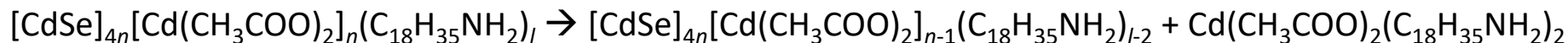


What is the mechanism of perforation?

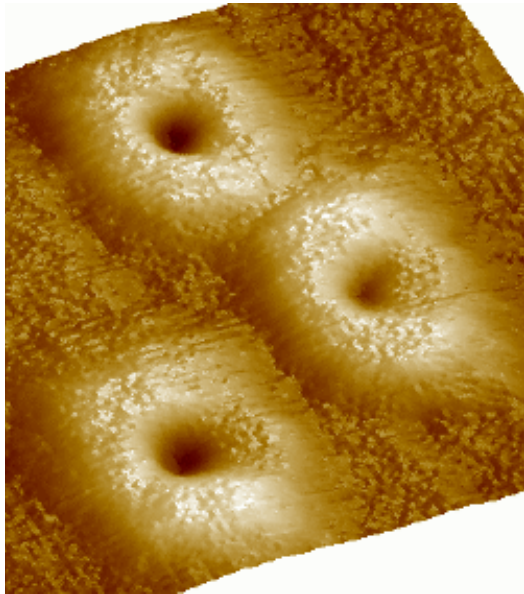
Amine is necessary in the perforation



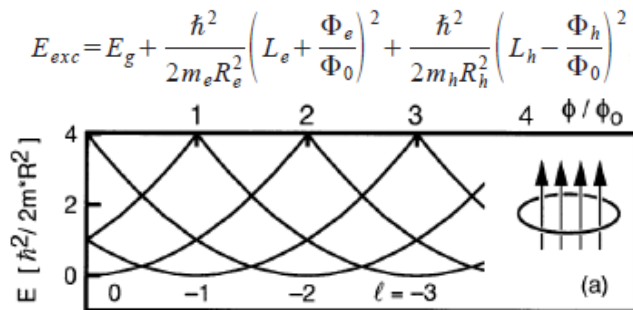
Oleylamine promotes elimination of Cd(OAc)_2 as Z-type ligand:



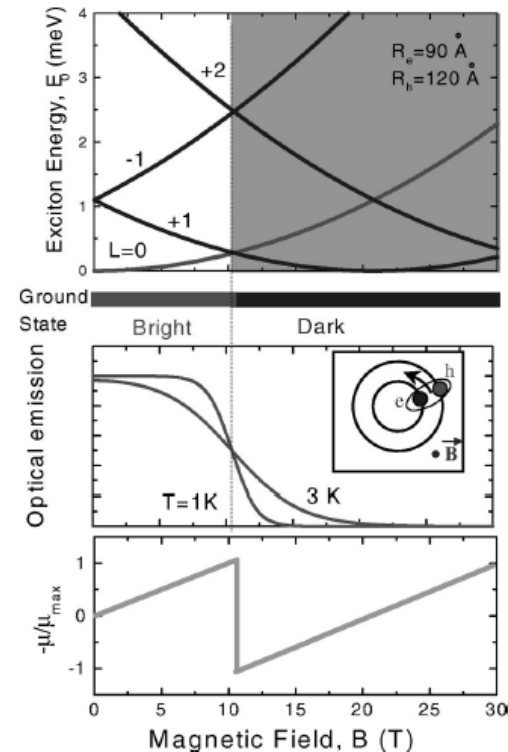
Potential applications: Aharonov-Bohm effect



InAs/GaAs



A. Lorke *et al.* *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **2000**



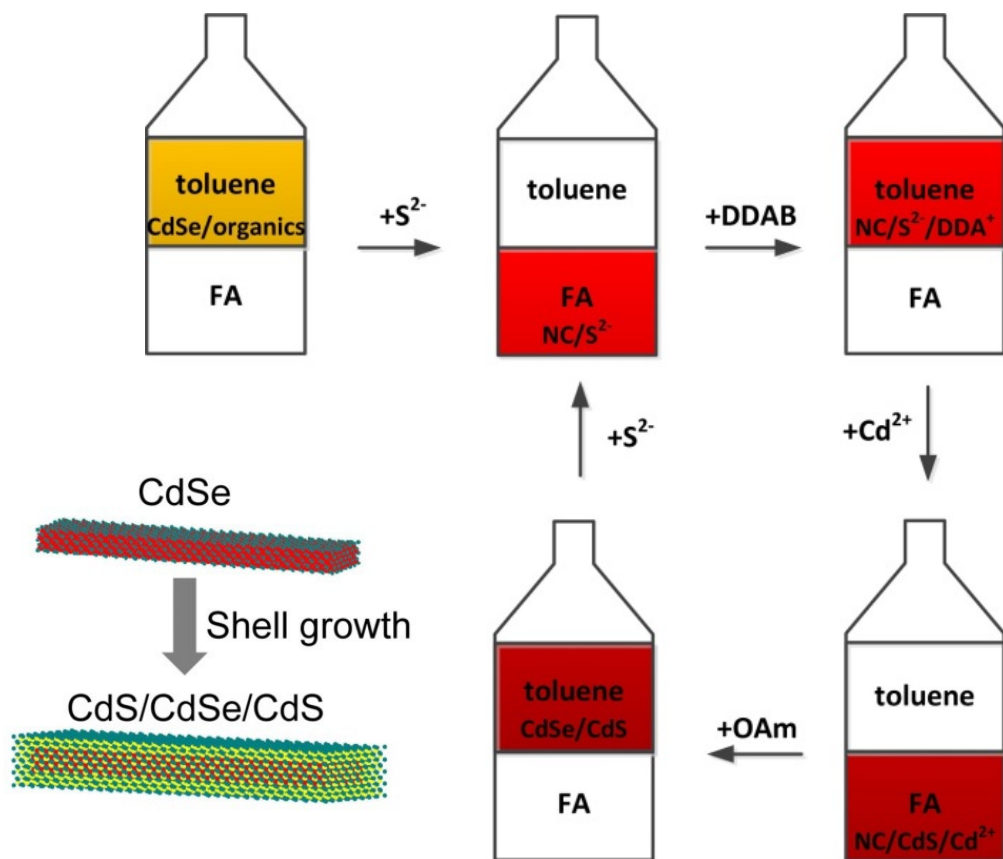
A. Govorov *et al.* *Phys. Rev. B* **2002**

For our CdSe quantum rings:

$$B = \phi_0 / A = 2.068 \cdot 10^{-15} \text{ Wb} / 2 \cdot 10^{-17} \text{ m}^2 \approx 100 \text{ T}$$

50 T to begin observing it

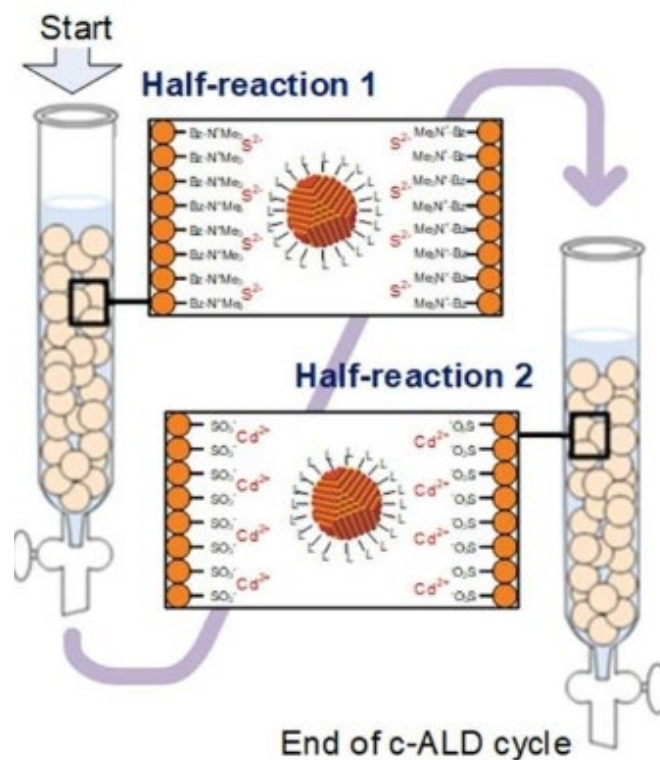
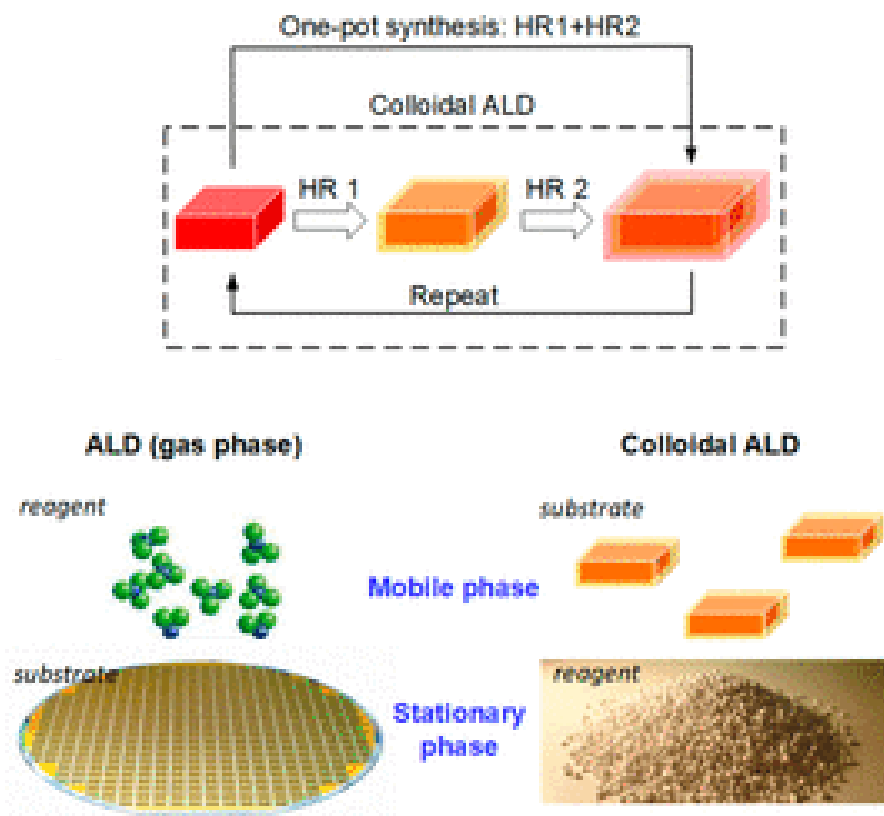
Colloidal atomic layer deposition



A spectroscopically homogeneous ensemble
of CdSe/CdS nanoplatelets

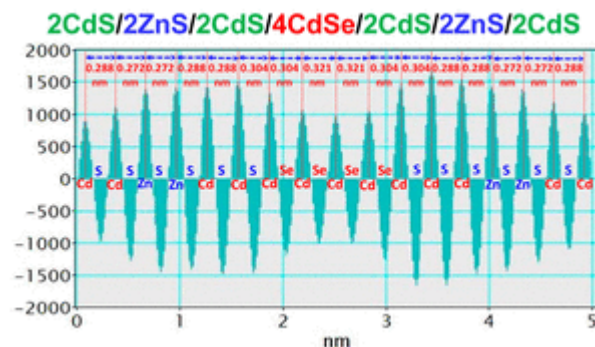
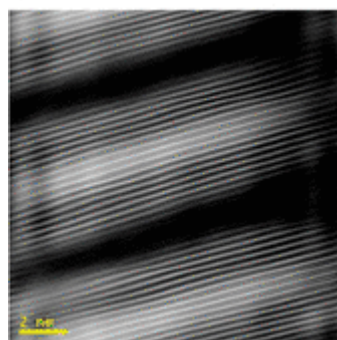
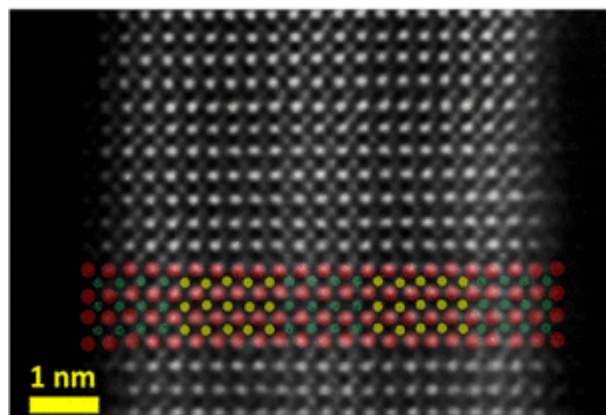
Improvements to c-ALD

Swap the stationary and the mobile phases



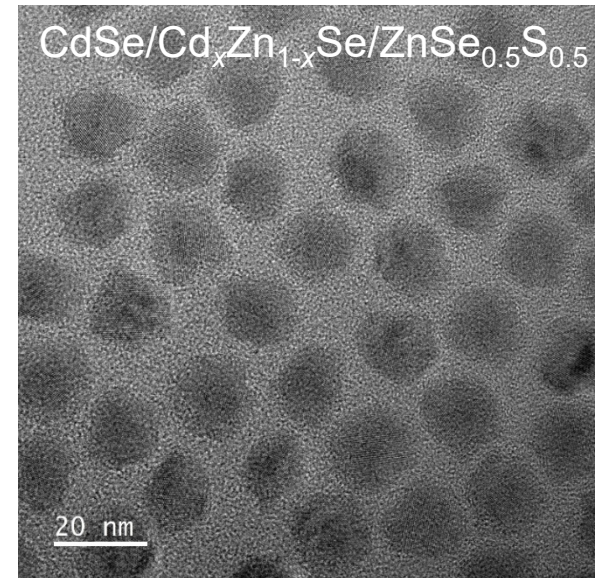
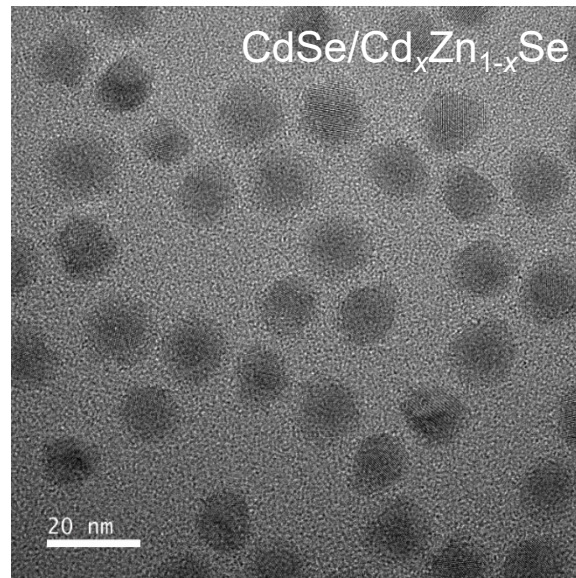
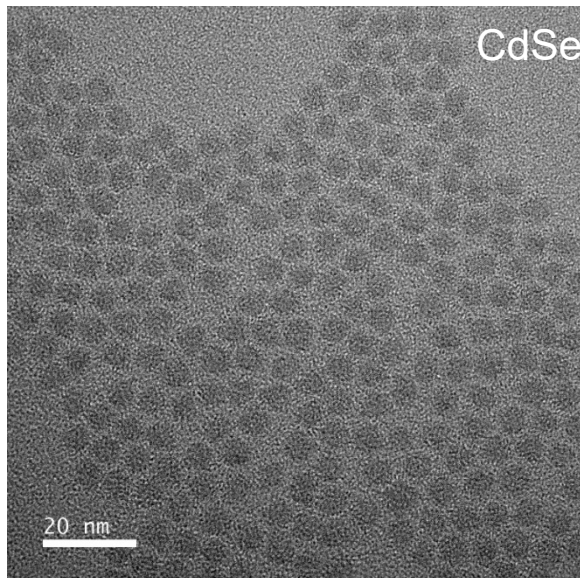
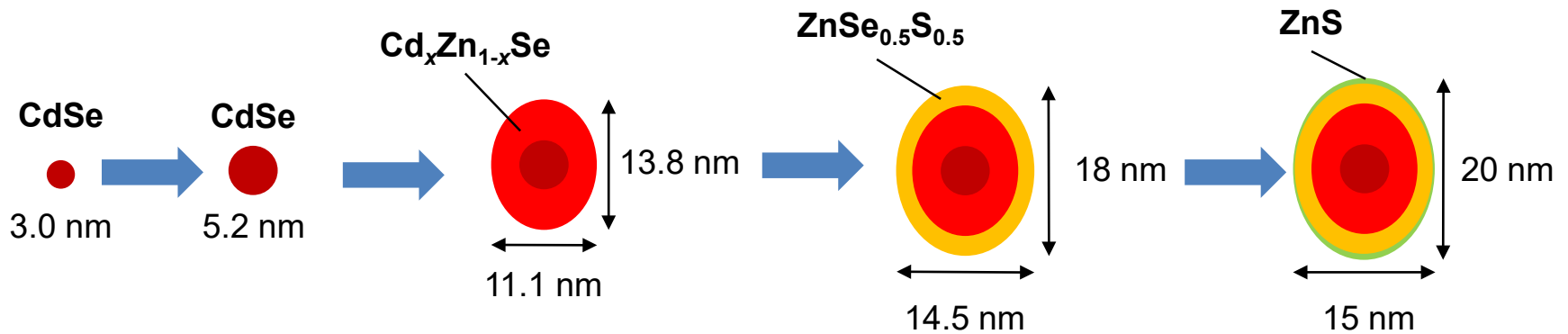
Complex heterostructures

4CdSe/5CdS/4CdSe/5CdS/4CdSe

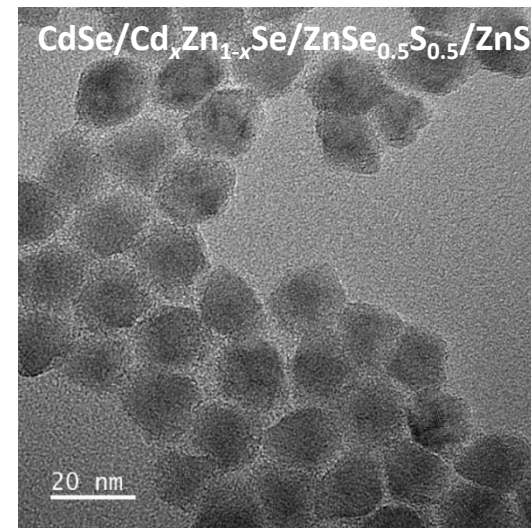
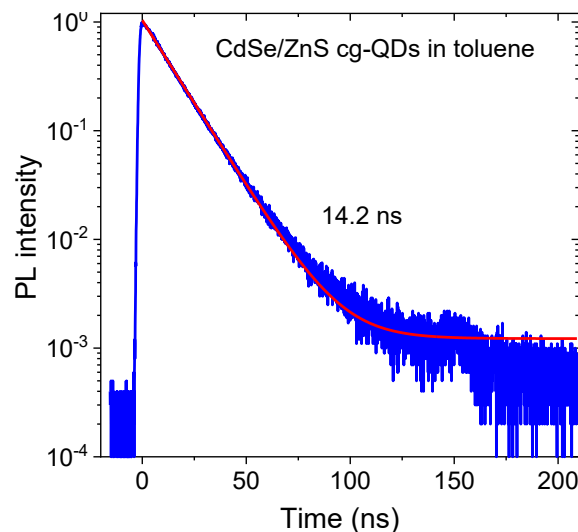
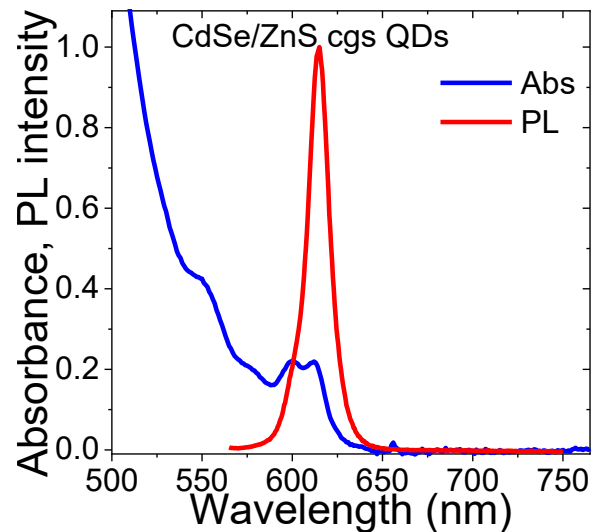


We can produce structures of MBE level of complexity.

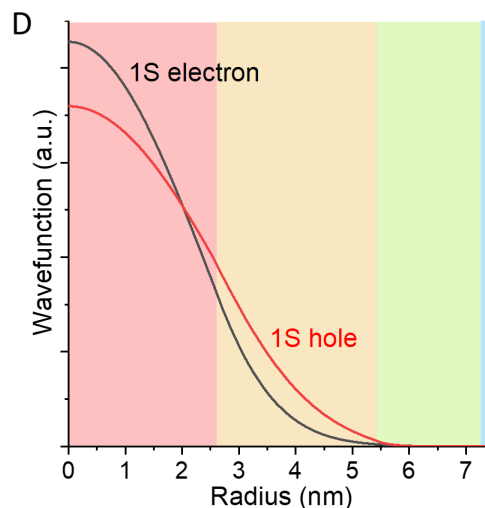
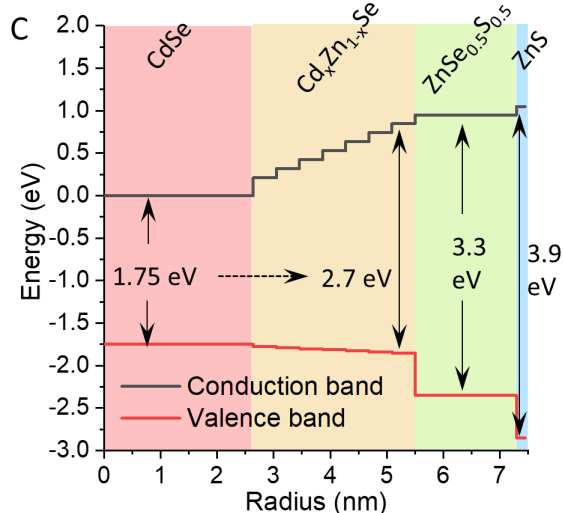
Compositional grading in QDs



Compositionally graded CdSe/ZnS QDs



Average $x = 0.25$



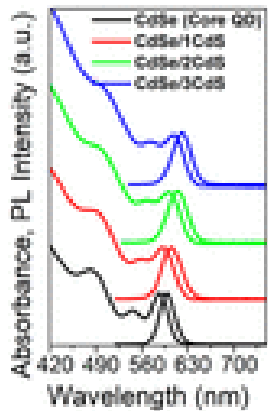
Type-I core-shell structure

Effect of strain on optical properties

Ordinary QD core-shells

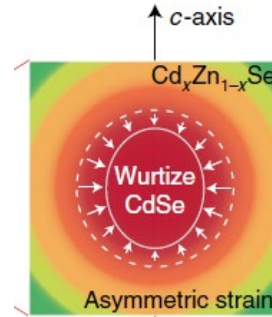


Isotropic (hydrostatic) strain

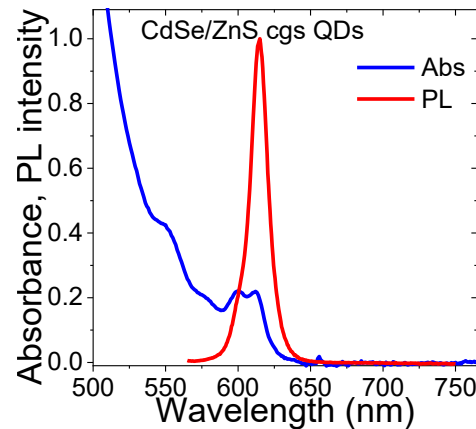


A gradual red shift with a growth of CdS shell

Compositionally graded QDs

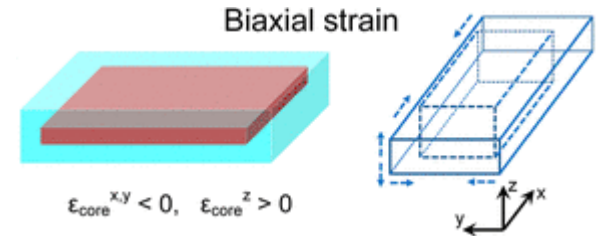


Asymmetric strain

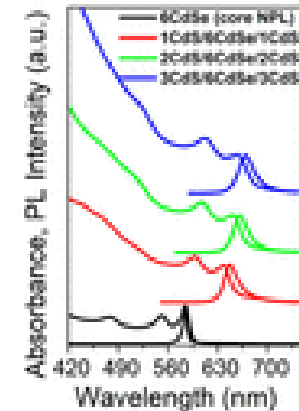


Strain splits light- and heavy-hole excitons.

Nanoplatelet core-shells



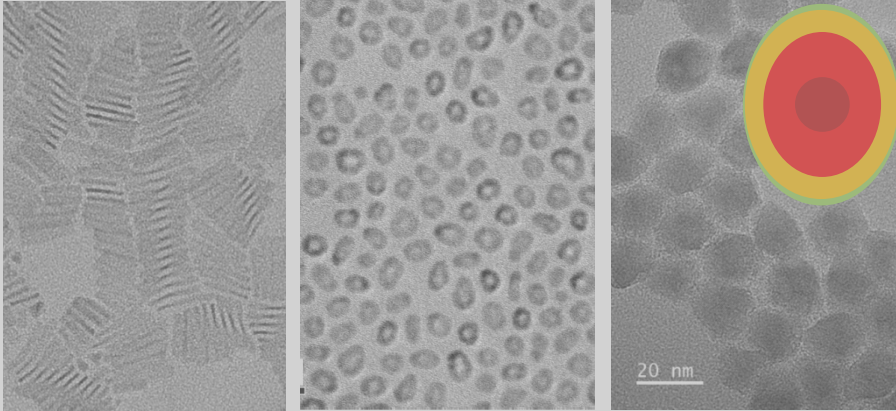
Biaxial strain



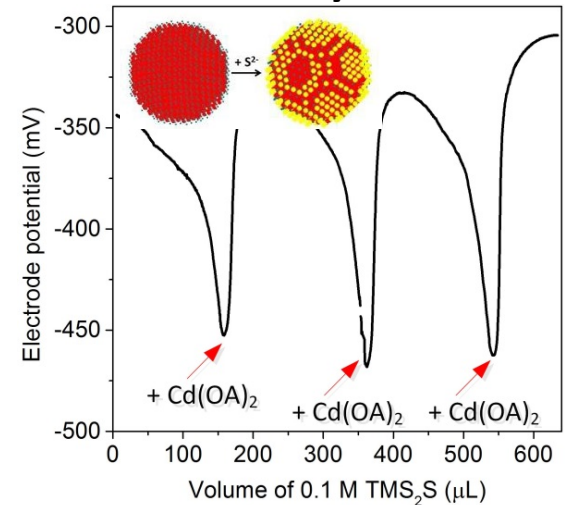
A giant red shift in NPLs after the deposition of the first layer of CdS

Outline

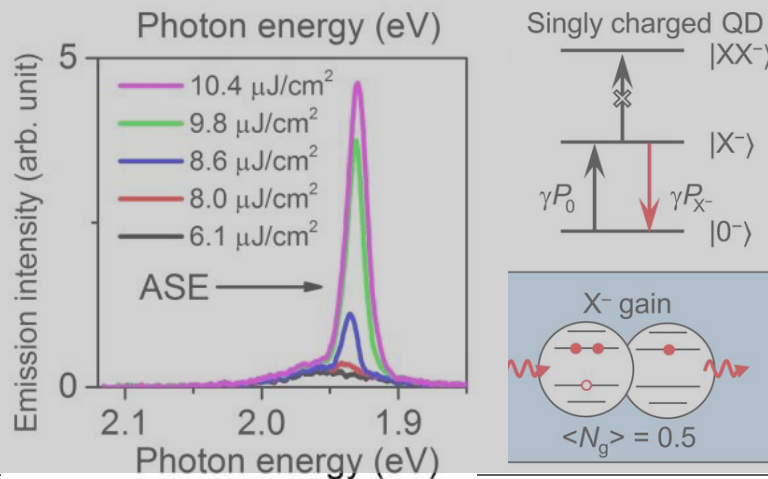
Synthesis of complex heterostructures



Surface chemistry of colloidal nanocrystals



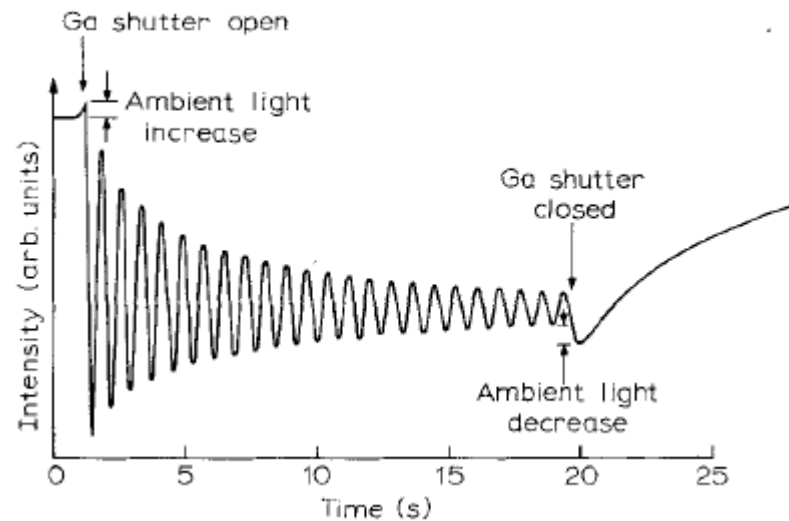
Photonics of CdSe QDs and NPLs: ASE, lasing, and FRET



Need for a tool to probe the synthesis *in situ*

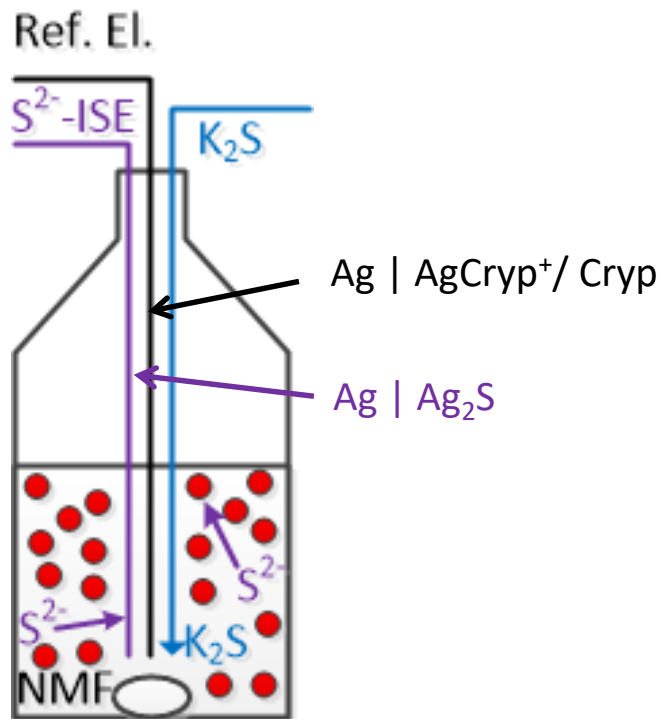
- monitor a ligand exchange or core-shell growth *in situ*
- promptly obtain the feedback from the system
- automate the process

Example from epitaxy: monitoring the deposition of GaAs with RHEED



Appl. Phys. A **1983**, 31, 1 – 8.

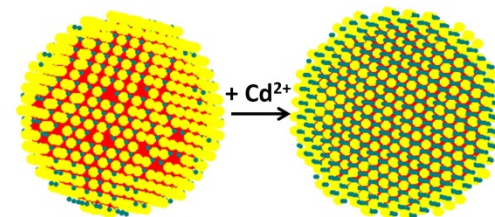
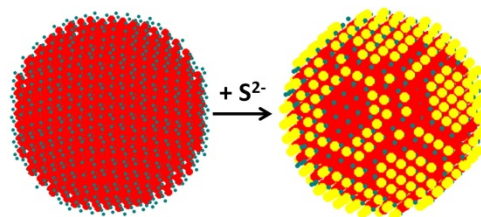
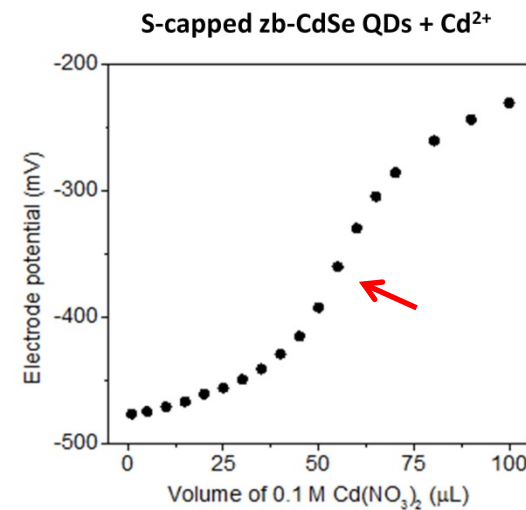
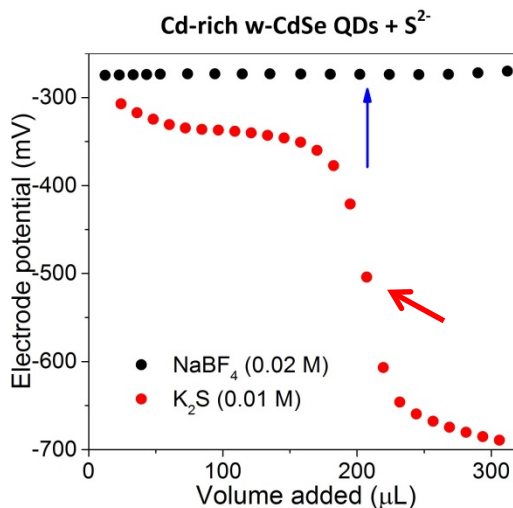
Potentiometry



Measured signal: cell voltage

$$V = V^0 - s \cdot \log c_{S^{2-}}$$

Potentiometric titrations



→ growth of a complete shell

Merits:

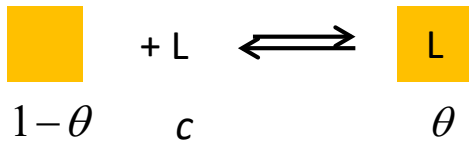
- fast response
- sharp equivalence point

I. Fedin, D. V. Talapin; *JACS* **2014**, 136 (32), 11228

Thermodynamics of ligand adsorption

Langmuir adsorption:

- non-interacting ligands



$$K_L = \frac{\theta}{(1-\theta)c} \quad \text{Langmuir isotherm}$$

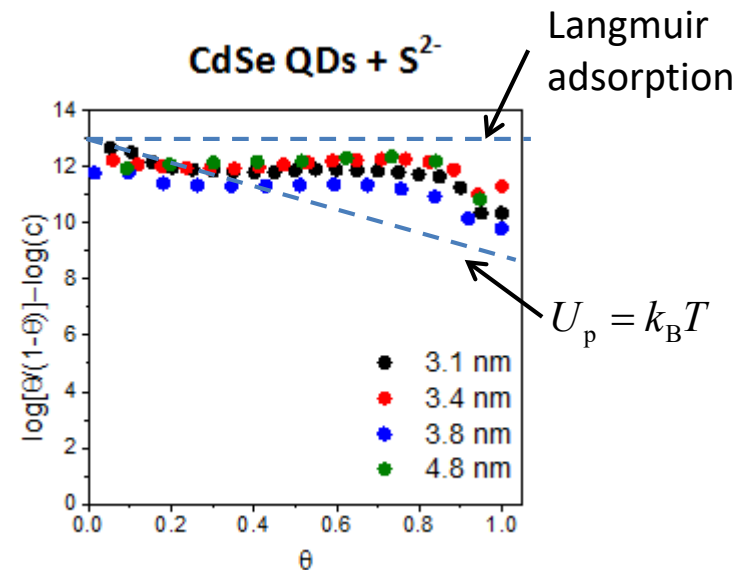
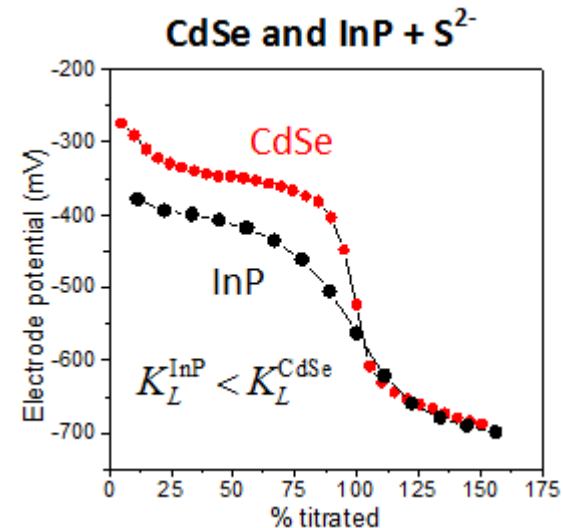
Frumkin-Fowler-Guggenheim isotherm:

- interacting ligands

$$\frac{\theta}{(1-\theta)c} = K_L \exp\left(-\frac{nU_p\theta}{k_B T}\right) = K_L \exp(\beta\theta)$$

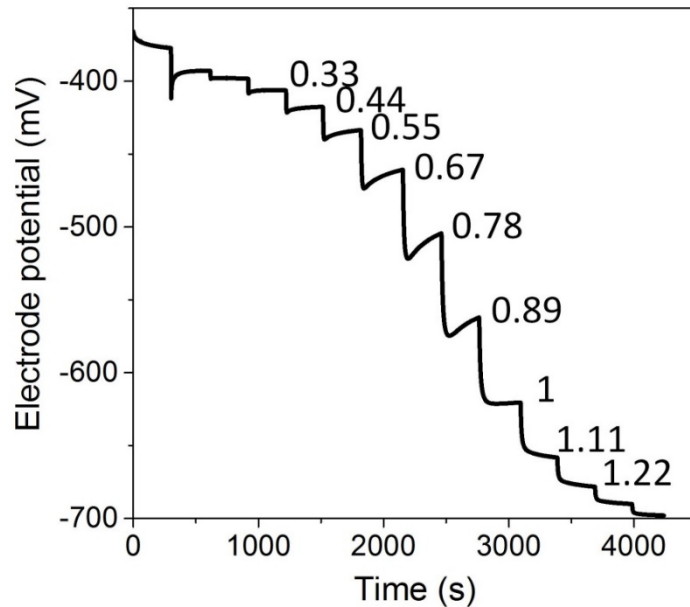
$$\log \frac{\theta}{(1-\theta)c} = \log K_L + \frac{1}{\ln 10} \beta\theta$$

$\beta < 0$ means inter-ligand repulsion

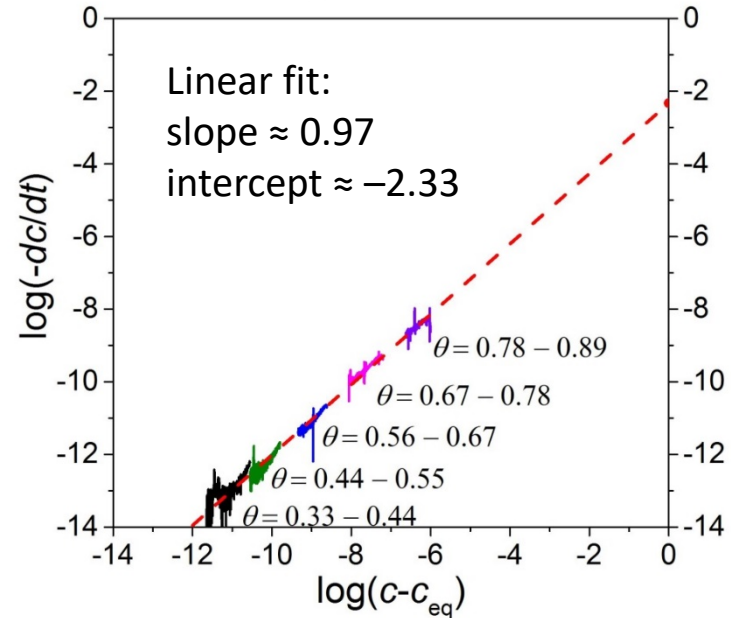


Kinetics of ligand adsorption

InP QDs + S^{2-} : surface coverage



Determining the rate constant



The rate of decay of the concentration of S^{2-} :

$$-\frac{dc}{dt} = k \cdot (c - c_{eq})^n$$

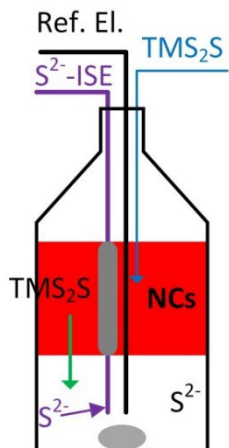
$$\log\left(-\frac{dc}{dt}\right) = \log k + n \cdot \log(c - c_{eq})$$

$$n \approx 0.97$$

$$k \approx 4.7 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ s}^{-1}$$

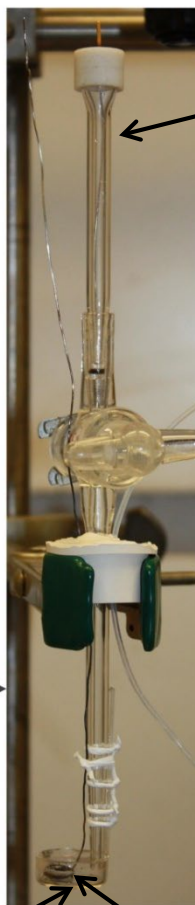
$$t_{1/2} \approx 150 \text{ s} \quad \text{when } S^{2-} \text{ is the limiting agent}$$

Potentiometry in a non-polar medium



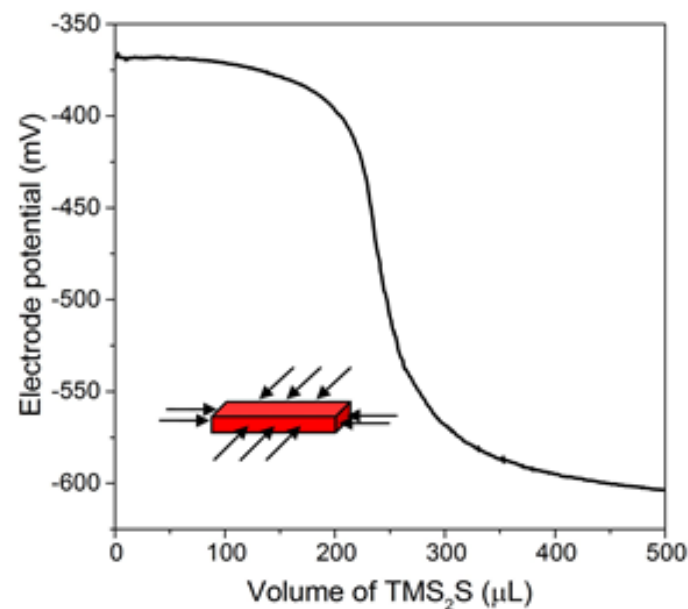
Take electrochemistry outside its comfort zone

$$[S^{2-}]_{NMF} = K_{dist} [S^{2-}]_{ODE}$$



Ag|AgCryp⁺

CdSe NPLs + TMS₂S



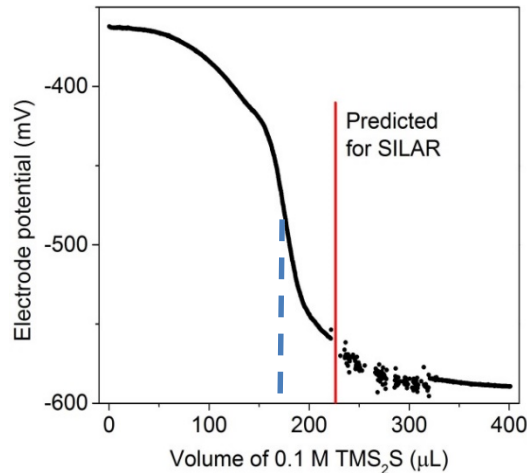
A similar span of electrode potentials as in a polar solvent

NMF

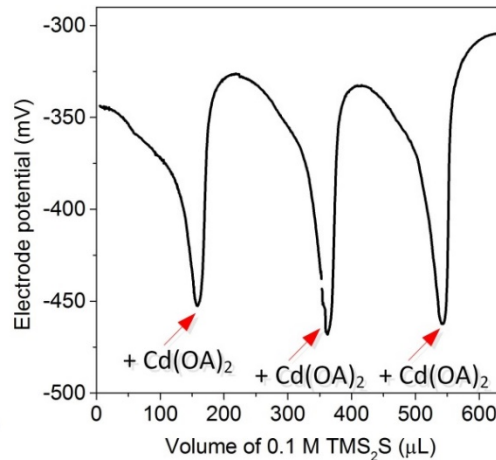
Ag|Ag₂S

Controlled core-shell growth in a non-polar medium

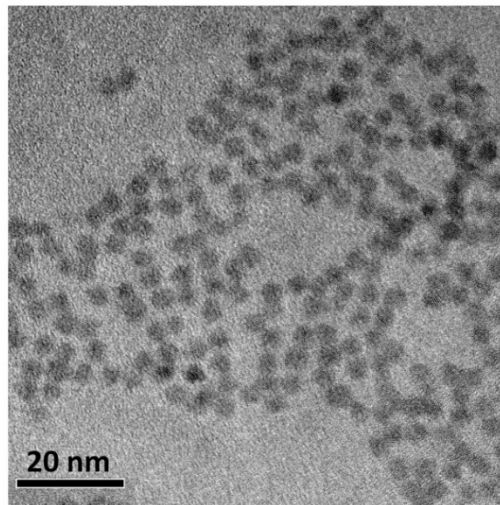
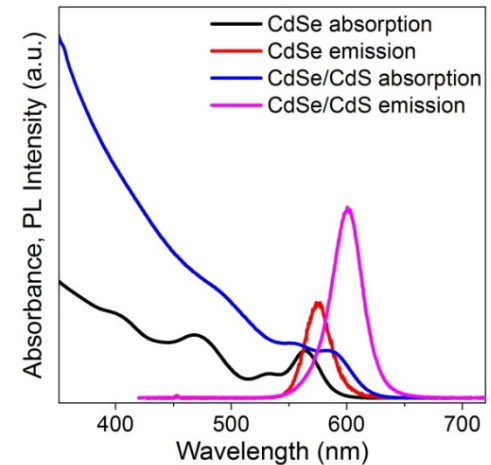
w-CdSe QDs + $[\text{Me}_3\text{Si}]_2\text{S}$



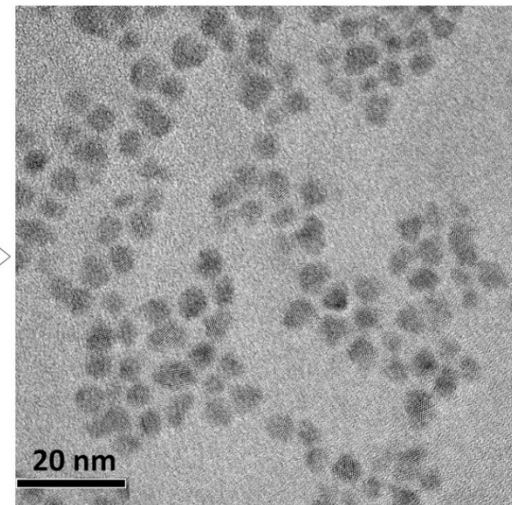
Growth of 3 MLs of CdS



UV-Vis and PL spectra



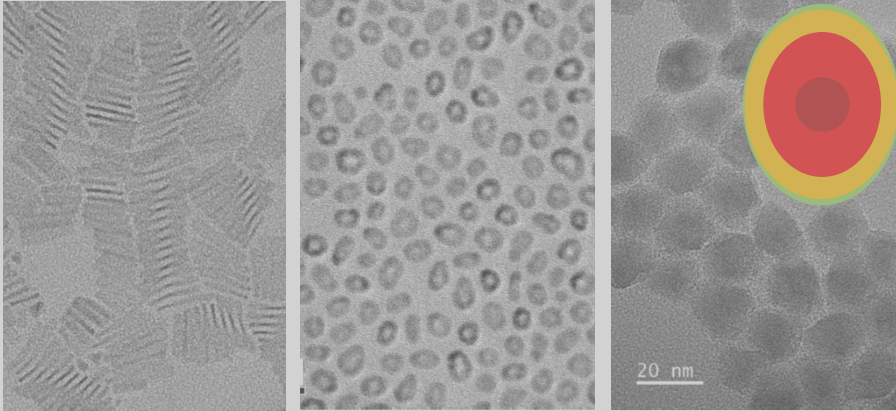
w-CdSe QDs



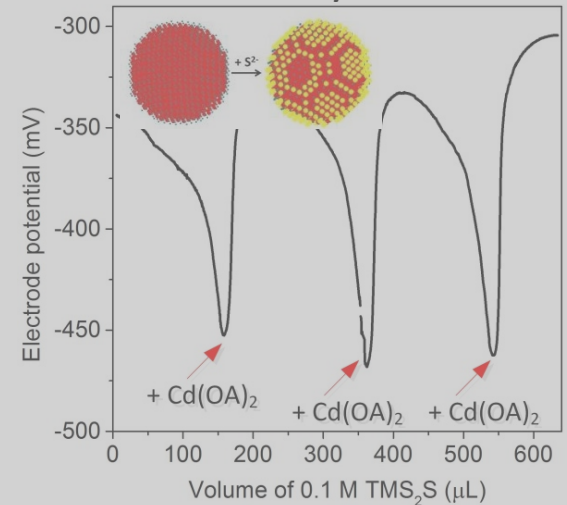
CdSe/CdS QDs

Outline

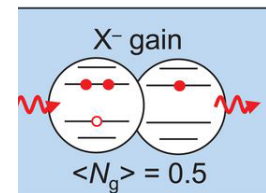
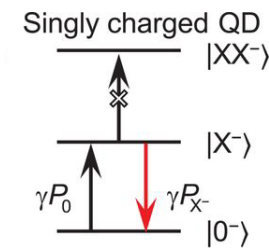
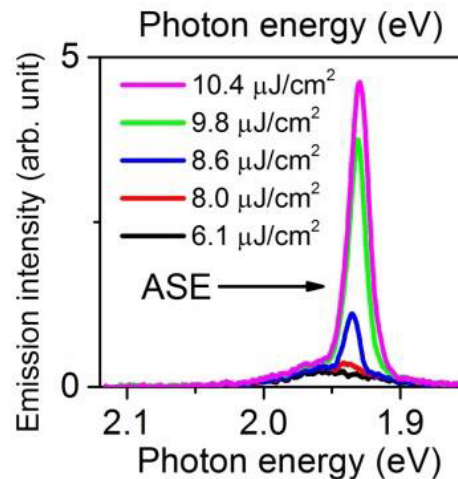
Synthesis of complex heterostructures



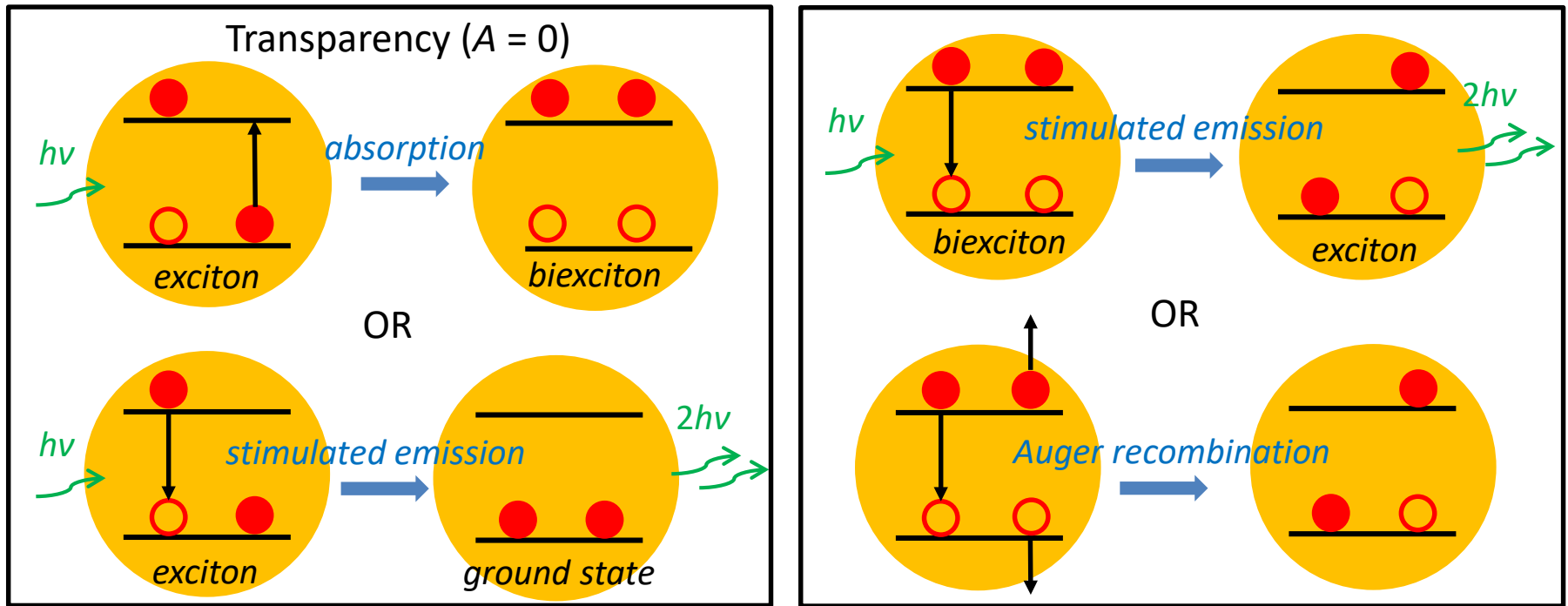
Surface chemistry of colloidal nanocrystals



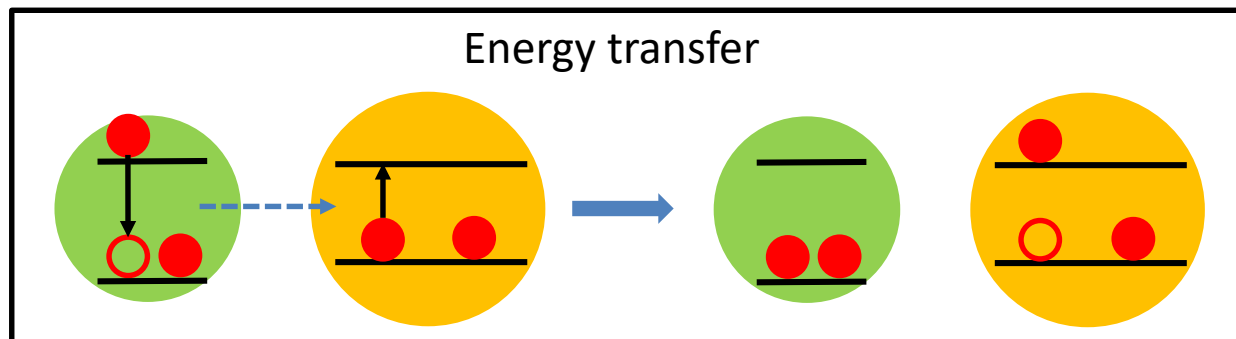
Photonics of CdSe QDs and NPLs: ASE, lasing, and FRET



Overview of photophysics in QDs and NPLs

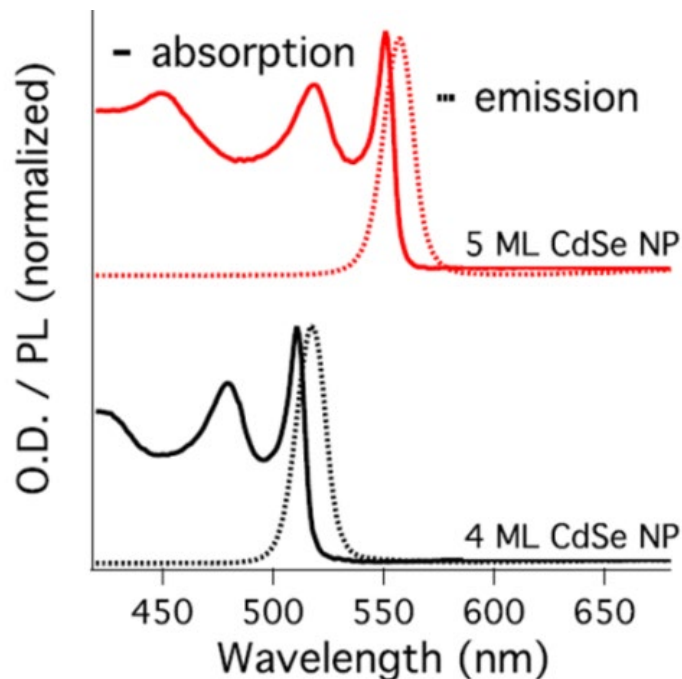


Auger recombination competes with stimulated emission.



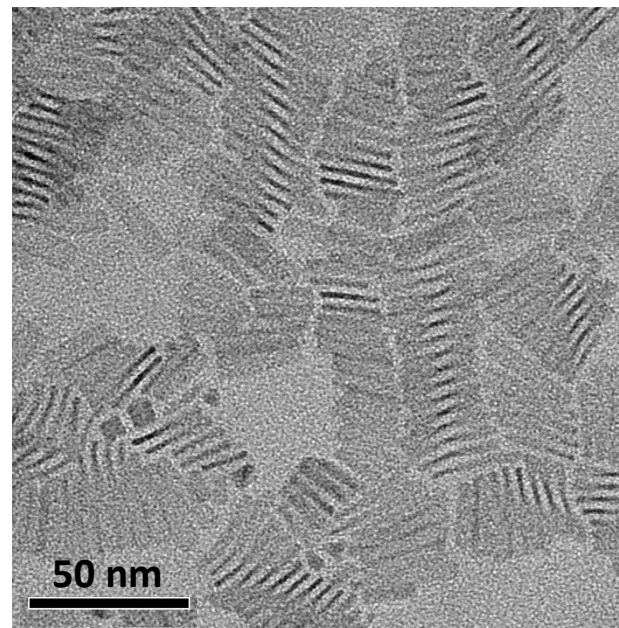
Favorable conditions for energy transfer between NPLs

Spectral overlap



PL of the thinner NPLs aligns with the second exciton (1h-e) of the thicker NPLs.

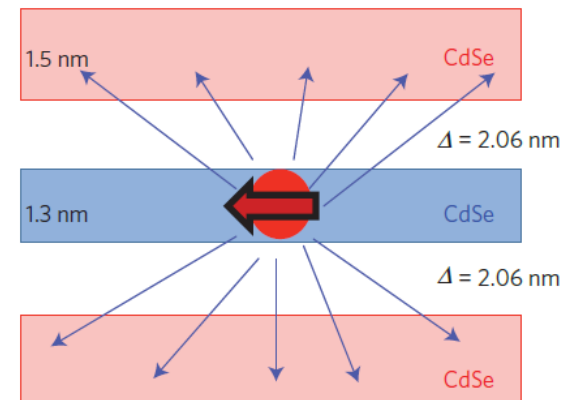
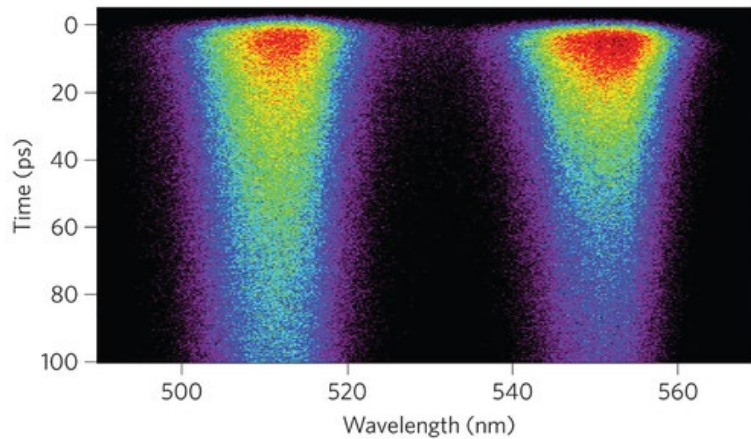
Proximity of donor and acceptor NPLs in a hetero-stack



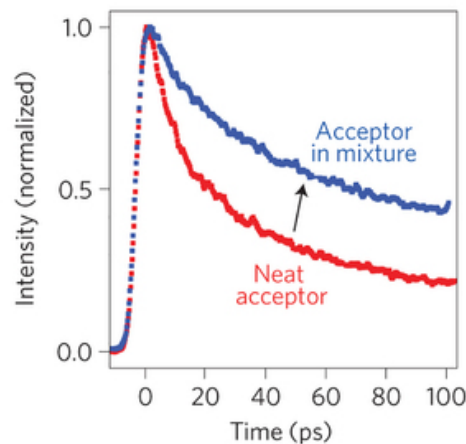
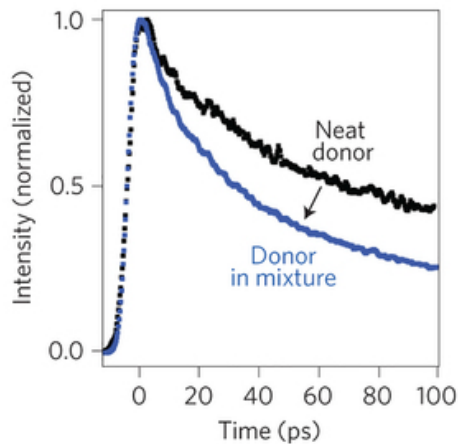
TEM image of heterostacks of 4 ML and 5 ML CdSe NPLs.

FRET from 4 ML to 5 ML CdSe NPLs

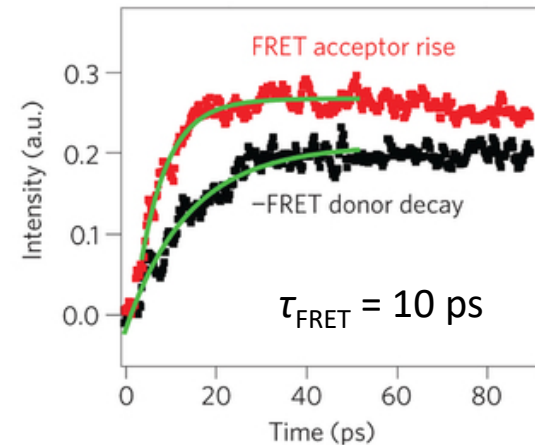
Time-resolved PL of a mix of 4 ML and 5 ML CdSe NPLs



Accelerated donor decay Decelerated acceptor decay

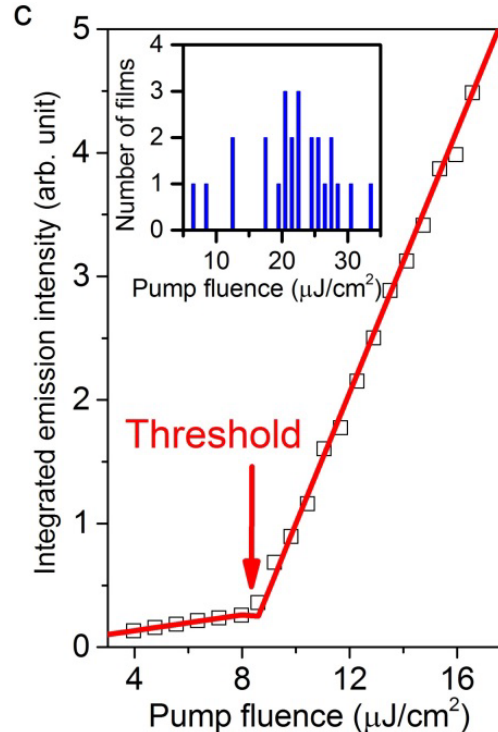
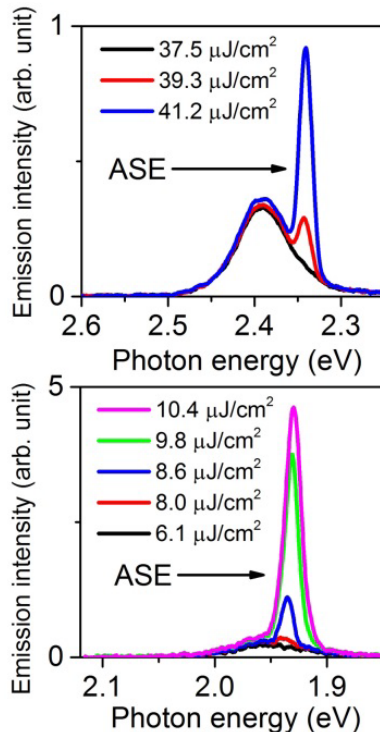


Differenced data



Record-low threshold of ASE in CdSe/CdS NPLs

ASE occurs on the red shoulder of PL



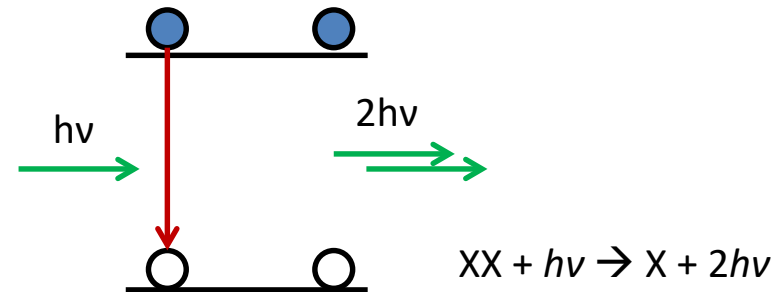
ASE threshold:

Record-low value of 8 $\mu\text{J}/\text{cm}^2$

Absorbed energy = cross-section \times fluence

Average # of excitons per NPL = 1.8
at the threshold

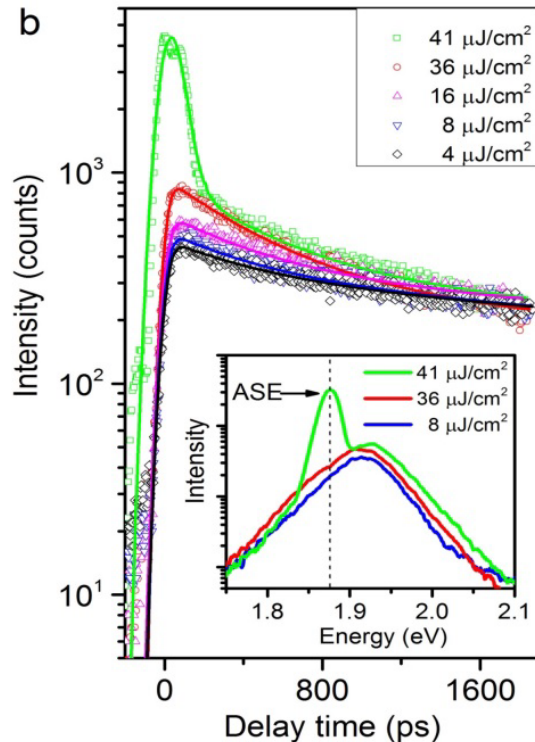
Biexcitonic process



C. She,* I. Fedin,* D. S. Dolzhnikov, A. Demortière, R. D. Schaller, M. Pelton, D. V. Talapin; *Nano Lett.* **2014**, 14 (5), 2772-2777 (*equal contribution)

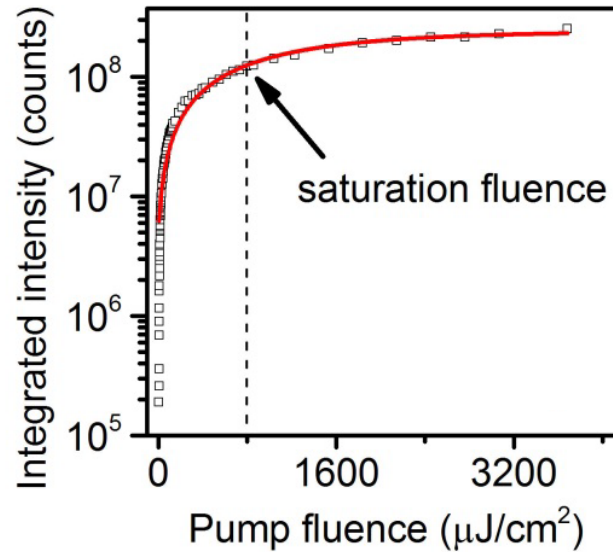
ASE outpaces Auger recombination

PL dynamics of films of CdSe/CdS
NPLs by a streak camera



ASE outpaces Auger recombination.

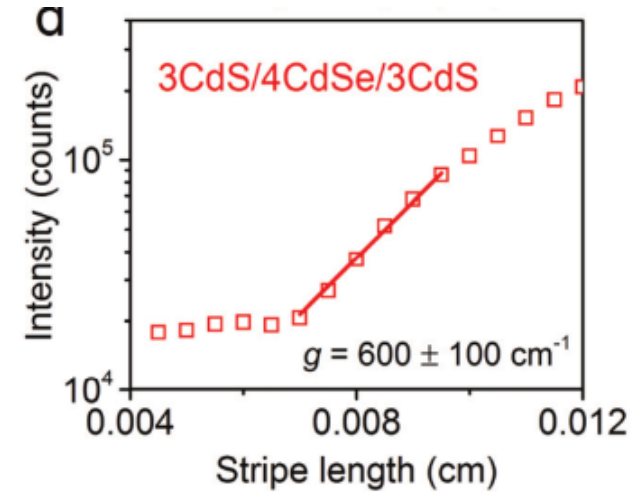
ASE from a film of NPLs



$$E = \frac{\sigma J}{1 + J/J_0} \quad J_0 = 800 \mu\text{J}/\text{cm}^2$$

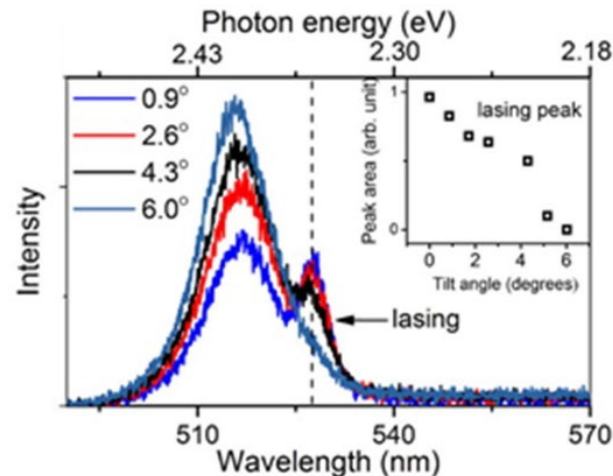
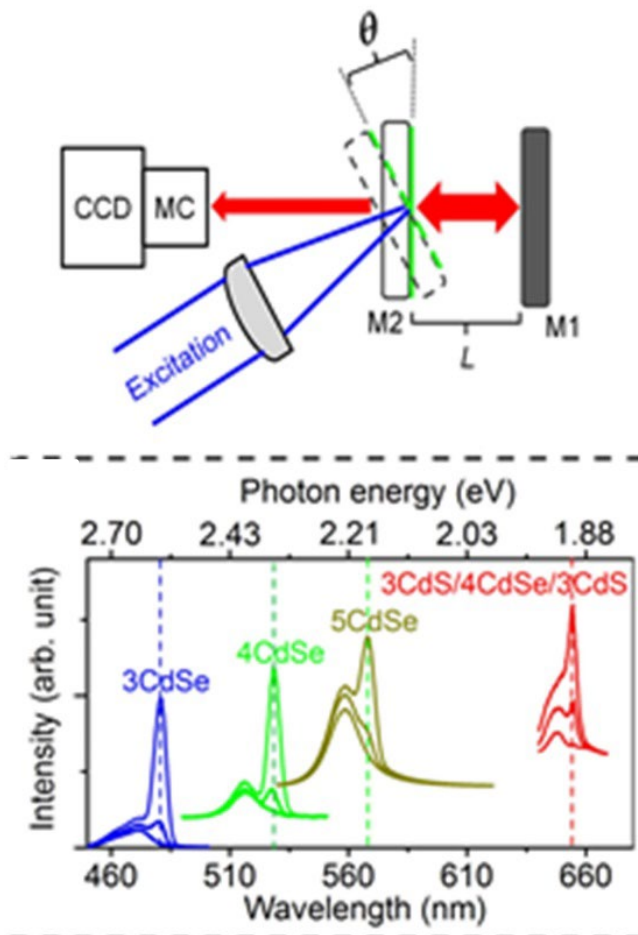
Saturation fluence is two orders of magnitude higher than ASE threshold.

Measuring modal gain



Record-high modal gain
of 600 cm⁻¹

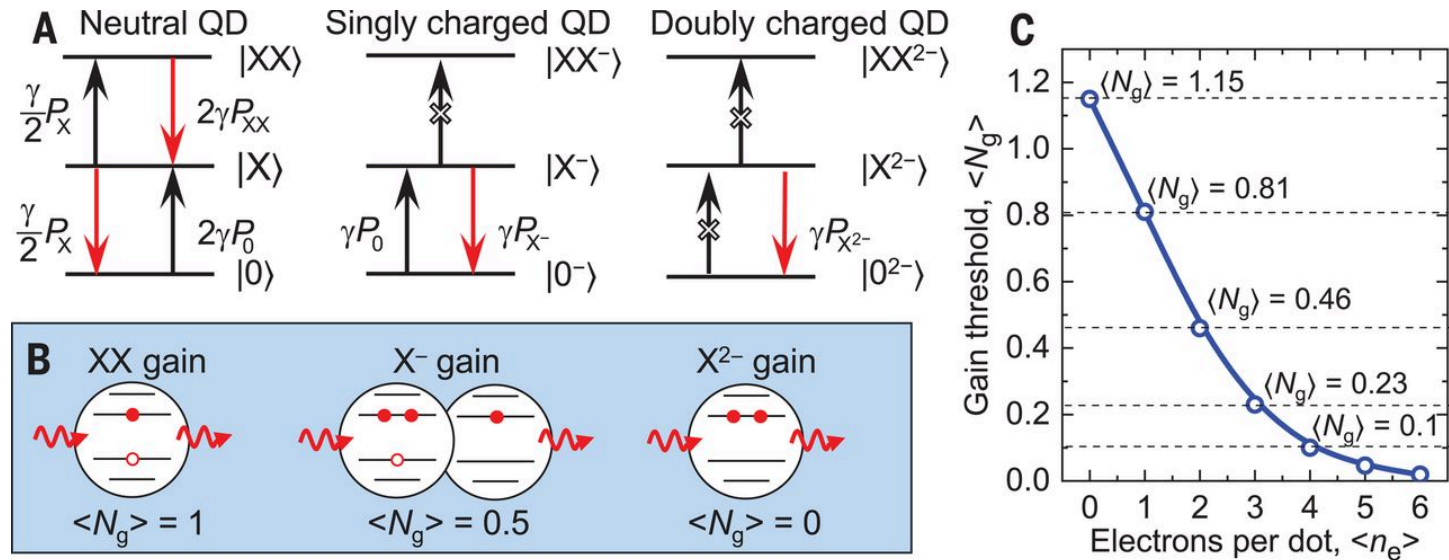
Red, yellow, green, and blue laser action



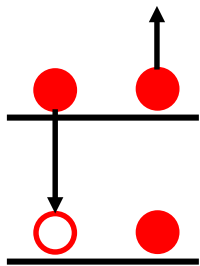
Lasing disappears when the cavity is destroyed by tilting. ASE persists.

Lasing at 570 nm – a wavelength gap in commercial lasers.

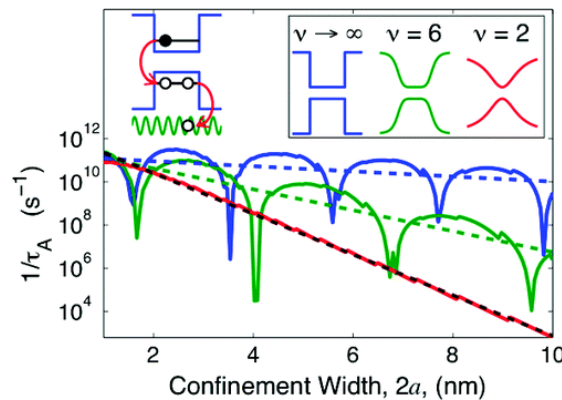
Lower ASE threshold with charging



We expect that charging will lower lasing threshold, but how to handle Auger recombination?



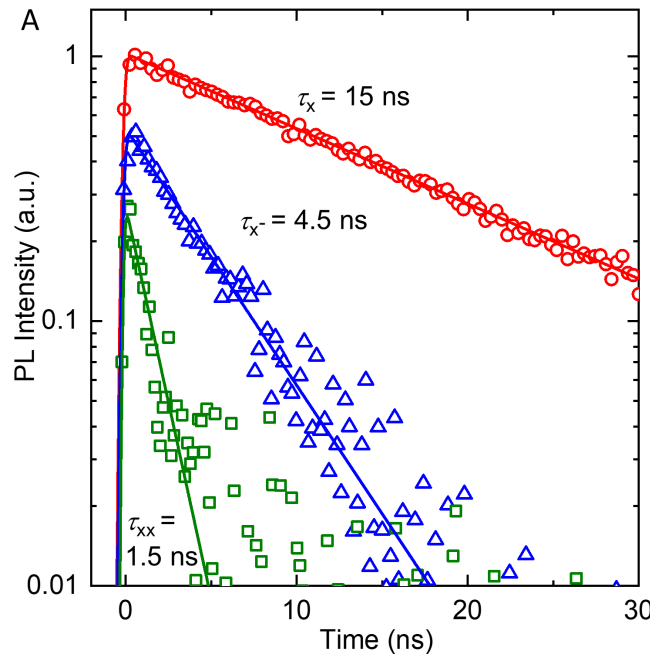
Auger recombination
in a negative trion



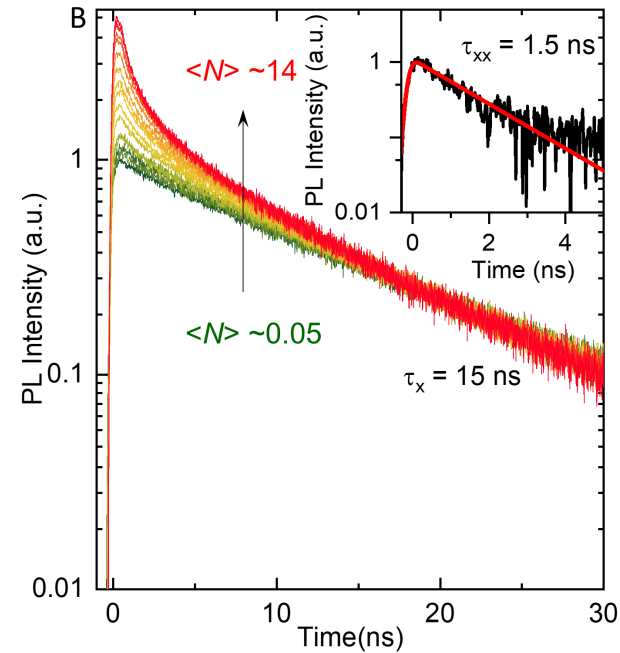
G. Cragg, A. Efros; *Nano Lett.* **2010**

Suppress Auger recombination through compositional grading.

Record-high biexcitonic and trionic quantum yields



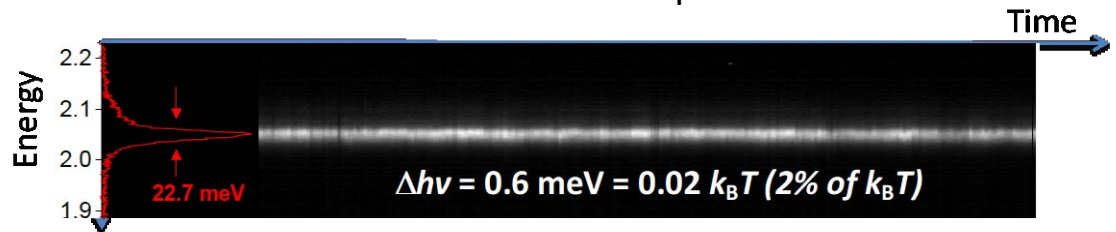
Dynamics of neutral excitons, negative trions, and biexcitons



PL dynamics of CdSe/ZnS cg-QDs at different excitation powers

$$QY_{x^-} = \frac{4.5 \text{ ns}}{15 \text{ ns} / 2} = 60\%$$

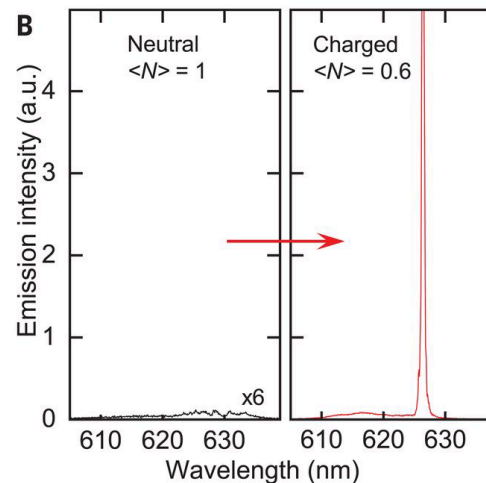
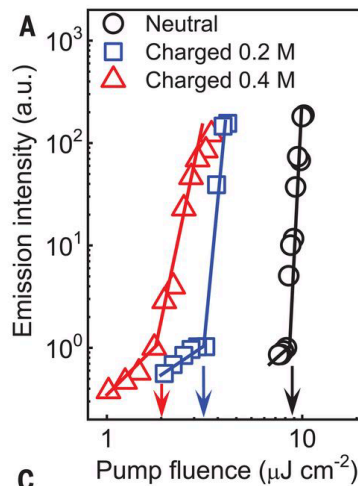
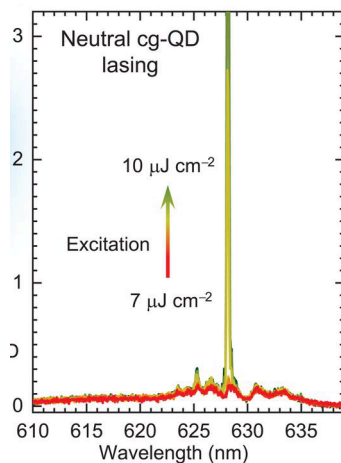
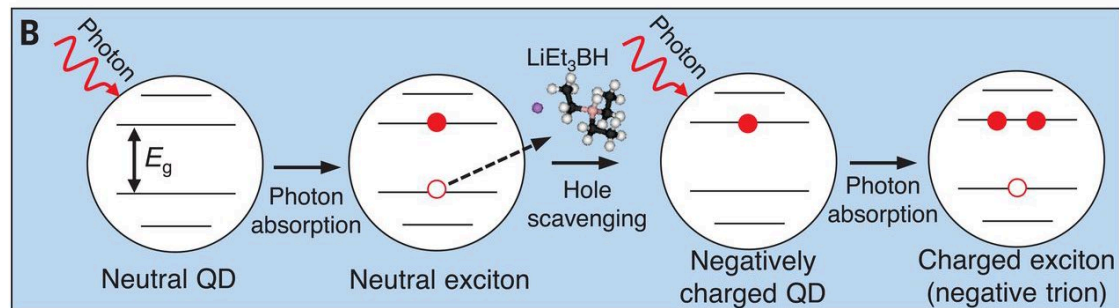
$$QY_{xx} = \frac{1.5 \text{ ns}}{15 \text{ ns} / 4} = 40\%$$



Superior single-dot performance of cg-QDs

Laser action of CdSe/ZnS cg-QDs

Photo-charging CdSe/ZnS QDs with Li superhydride

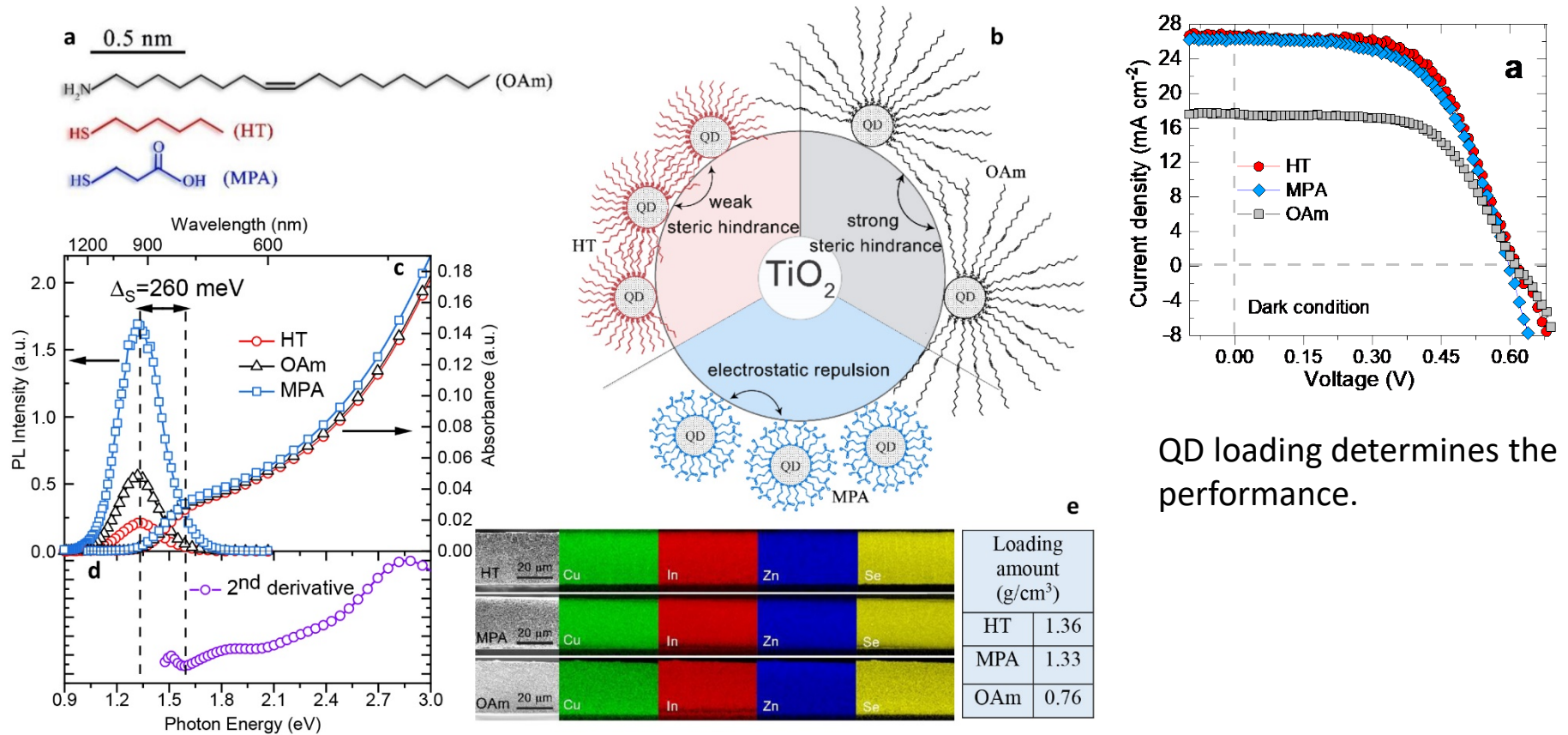


Laser action from neutral CdSe/ZnS cg-QDs

Charging lowers lasing threshold in CdSe/ZnS QDs to sub-excitonic level.

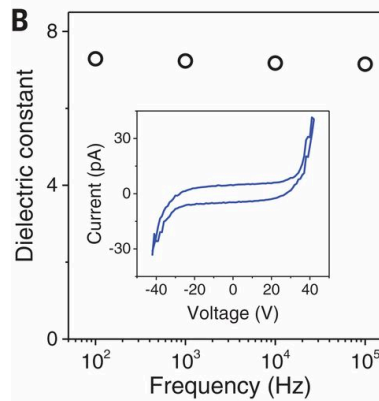
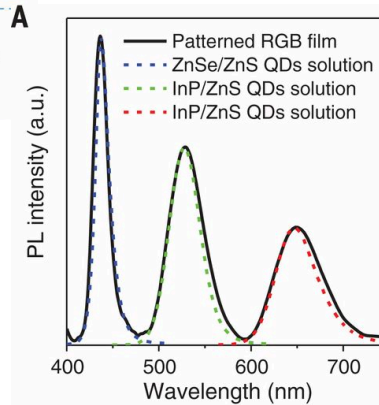
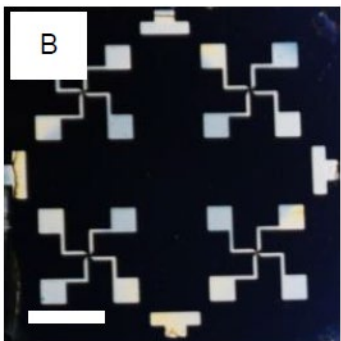
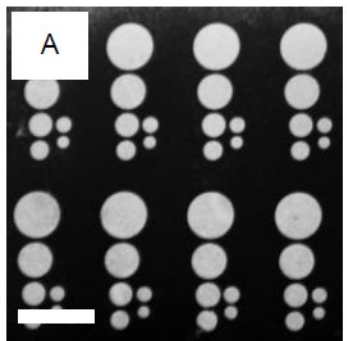
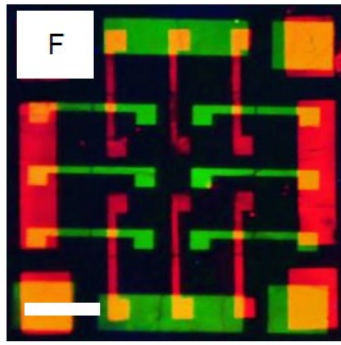
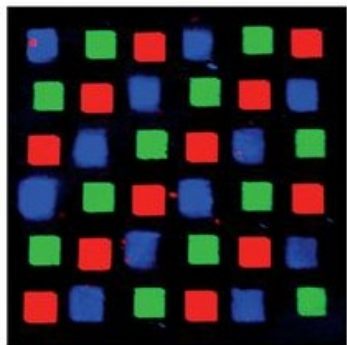
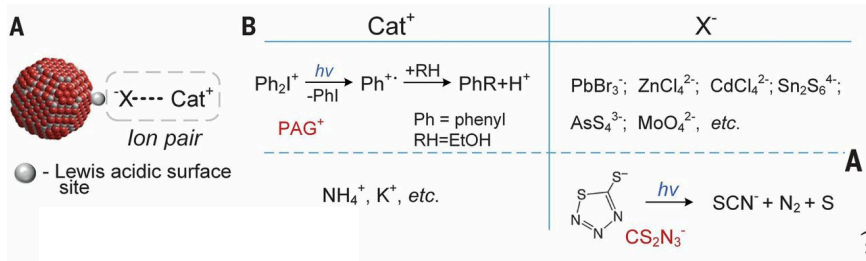
Illustration: surface chemistry in QD-sensitized PV

CuInS₂ QDs in mesoporous TiO₂ as the photoanode material in photovoltaics



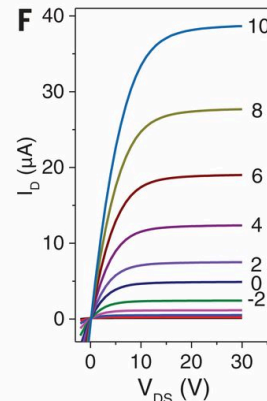
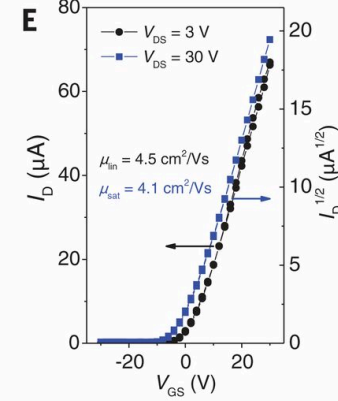
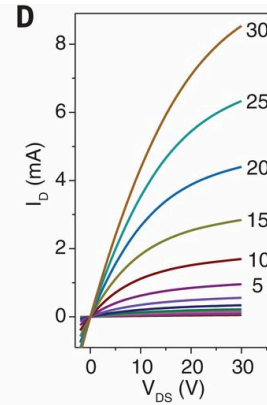
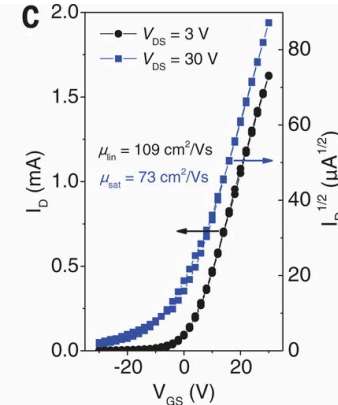
Surface chemistry and inter-ligand interactions determine the photoanode in QD-sensitized solar cells.

Photopatterning



Al₂O₃

In-Ga-Zn oxide + PAG



CdSe/Na₂Cd₂Se₃ + CdCl₂ + PAG

Summary

- Quantification of the total active surface area of NCs, and thermodynamics and kinetics of ligand adsorption with potentiometry
- Controlled growth of three shells of CdS over CdSe QDs in a non-polar solvent
- Effect of surface chemistry on dye-sensitized PV performance
- First example of colloidal double and triple rings, and discovery of the mechanism of perforation
- Fast energy transfer from CdSe 512 to CdSe 550 NPLs
- Low ASE threshold in CdSe/CdS NPLs of $8 \mu\text{J}/\text{cm}^2$, and red, yellow, green, and blue lasing
- Sub-excitonic lasing in compositionally graded QDs
- Excellent performance of photo-patterned semiconductors, dielectrics, and metals

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